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# THE TIMES

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45p

John Smith hails new shadow cabinet as 'blazing trail for advancement of women in politics'

## Labour plumps for young look to lead revival

BY PHILIP WEBSTER, CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

A RECORD five women have been picked for John Smith's first shadow cabinet, giving the Labour leader the team he wanted to lead the party's recovery after four general election defeats in a row.

Mr Smith's pledge to continue to modernise the party was endorsed yesterday by the Labour MPs' election of a younger leadership team.

The 18 MPs chosen yesterday are joining Mr Smith and Margaret Beckett, his deputy, who have automatic membership. The Labour leader voiced his delight at the success of the women members. "Labour is blazing the trail for the advancement of women in politics. The Labour party now has more women in senior positions than any British political party in history," he said. "The talent and enthusiasm of the

women will be a tremendous boost to the strength of the team."

Gordon Brown, who received 165 votes and came top of the annual popularity contest for the fourth year out of five, will be named by the Labour leader today as his successor in the post of shadow chancellor. Tony Blair, who finished second, is expected to become shadow home secretary.

Robin Cook, Mr Smith's campaign manager, who was third, is likely to become either shadow trade and industry secretary or shadow foreign secretary. If he takes the trade job, Jack Cunningham, Labour's election campaign chief, is likely to become shadow foreign secretary.

The poll brings the average age of the shadow cabinet down from 52 to 48, while the average age of the cabinet is 52. Mr Brown and Mr Blair, the leading lights in the party's younger generation, are also standing for election to the national executive. They were Mr Smith's "ideas men" during the leadership campaign and they will continue to play a big role as Labour explores ways of widening its appeal to the anti-Conservative majority in the electorate.

The five newcomers are headed by Harriet Harman, who spoke on health issues and may become shadow health secretary, and Marjorie Mowlam, Labour's City spokeswoman. The other women are Mrs Beckett, Ann Clwyd and Ann Taylor.

Other new faces are David Blunkett, the local government spokesman and the only blind MP; Chris Smith, a talented member of Mr Smith's Treasury team during the last parliament; and Tom Clarke, who is rewarded for his solid performance in the Commons as the personal social services spokesman.

Jo Richardson, who spoke on women's rights, and Barry Jones, the long-serving shadow Welsh secretary, will leave the shadow cabinet. The other vacancies were left by the elevation of Mr Smith and Mrs Beckett and the retirement of Gerald Kaufman, the former shadow foreign secretary.

Mr Smith, seen as one of Labour's rising stars, said: "We have a new leadership and shadow cabinet. Now we must roll up our sleeves and get stuck into the Tories."

Those elected were: Gordon Brown, 165 votes; Tony Blair, 150; Robin Cook, 149; Frank Dobson, 140; John Prescott, 137; Bryan Gould, 135; Harriet Harman, 135; Marjorie Mowlam, 135; Chris Smith, 135; Ann Clwyd, 133; Ann Taylor, 129; Jack Cunningham, 124; Michael Meacher, 122; Donald Dewar, 121; David Blunkett, 112; Jack Straw, 111; Tom Clarke, 105; David Clark, 104.

Ms Mowlam, who may be considered for the post of shadow Northern Ireland secretary, said: "I look forward to working with John Smith in the years ahead on the changes that Neil Kinnock introduced." Mr Blunkett said: "Those of us who are fortunate enough to enjoy the confidence of colleagues have a great responsibility in ensuring that the years ahead are not wasted in life party morale. We must renew confidence in Labour's values and beliefs and, above all, ensure that we are in touch with the priorities and the concerns of the men and women whose votes we seek."

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New faces, page 6  
Diary, page 12

## West prepares to send ultimatum to Saddam

BY OUR FOREIGN STAFF

BRITAIN, France and America are discussing issuing an ultimatum to Saddam Hussein, warning the Baghdad regime that it faces military action unless it allows United Nations weapons inspectors into its agriculture ministry. On Wednesday, inspectors were forced by hostile crowds to withdraw from outside the ministry.

Iraq responded to the West's veiled threats by claiming that members of the UN team were spies. "Iraq will not concede its sovereignty, will not accept any insult, will not allow the inspection teams to threaten its national security and will not allow any other person affiliated with the UN to interfere with its internal affairs," Tariq Aziz, the deputy prime minister, said in Baghdad.

Rafel Ekeus, head of the UN special commission responsible for destroying Iraq's weapons of mass destruction, said the 70 inspectors in Iraq were being severely harassed. "Our people are really in a difficult situation, but they are very courageous and hang on. But that means that they are coming very quickly to an end-game," he said.

In Washington, a meeting of senior officials to review the final options for a bombing strike against Iraq was cancelled after the Pentagon raised doubts about using military action to force Saddam to comply with the UN resolutions. Richard Cheney, the defence secretary, and General Colin Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, have questioned how effective a bombing strike would be.

West's ultimatum, page 10



Welcoming kiss: John Smith, the Labour leader, embracing Marjorie Mowlam, who was yesterday elected to the shadow cabinet

## GP opens up NHS fast track

Hospital officials complain that a mix of private consultation and public treatment is unfair, reports Jeremy Laurence

A GP fundholder, who says consultants to see his patients privately so they can jump the queue for hospital treatment, has clashed with officials at his local trust hospital who claim he is acting unfairly.

The arrangement undermines health department efforts to prevent the creation of a two-tier service as a result of NHS reforms. Last year it issued a circular to trust hospitals instructing them that patients of GP fundholders should not be given priority. But Dr Tony Snell, who with two partners runs a practice of 9,000 patients in Colchester, has found a way round the ruling by arranging for his patients to be seen by consultants from Colchester General hospital in their private rooms instead of referring them as out-patients. The average wait to see a consultant privately is three weeks compared with between one and three months for out-patients.

If surgery or other treatment is required, the patients are placed on the hospital's NHS waiting list ahead of others who wait their turn for an out-patient appointment. Many GP fundholders have done private deals with local consultants to secure similar advantages for their patients. It is likely that they too are jumping the queue by getting them on to the NHS waiting list sooner.

Dr Snell said the consultants' fees were met from the practice's fund, but the cost was no greater than the hospital's charges for an out-patient appointment. Alan Davison, chief executive, confirmed on page 16, col 8

Extra cash, page 6

## I will not be hounded out of office, Mellor insists

BY OUR CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

DAVID Mellor has told friends that he is determined to stay on in office despite the continuing furor surrounding his private life.

The national heritage secretary has been bolstered by support from the prime minister, cabinet colleagues and Tory MPs who have told him that it would be wrong for him to succumb to what is seen as a campaign by the tabloid press. Mr Mellor has been put under daily pressure by reports in the tabloids, the most damaging of which were interviews with his father-in-law.

Westminster was alive with rumours yesterday morning that Mr Mellor was about to go. During the day, however, a strong rallying exercise was launched on the cabinet minister's behalf. The firm message was that John Major remained resolute in his conviction that Mr Mellor must stay on, and that the general view among Tory MPs, as communicated to the whips, was that he should remain in office.

Downing Street said last night that the position remained unchanged and Mr Mellor would remain in office with Mr Major's full backing. One Tory MP, Ann Winterton, broke ranks publicly to call for Mr Mellor's resignation, but others spoke out for him.

Mr Mellor was reported to be heartened by the messages of support he has received from the arts world and from within his department. He has told colleagues that he has a job to do and that nothing that has emerged in newspapers in recent days casts any doubt on his ability to do it.

Senior ministers and MPs, some of whom are privately critical of Mr Mellor's behaviour, see the events of the week developing into a trial of strength between the government and the tabloids that the government cannot afford to lose. One minister said: "If our politicians are to be put through this sort of pressure over things that have happened in their private life and which do not affect their ability to do their job we will not get the right sort of people coming into politics. People will conclude that it just is not worth it."

David Wilshire, Conservative MP for Spelthorne, said he did not believe what had happened was a resigning matter. "I am appalled beyond measure at the depths to

which the gutter press has been going. But I do not feel it is appropriate for MPs to pass legislation to protect themselves from the legitimate public interest. On balance I think we have to permit and live with these excesses."

Mrs Winterton, however, said Mr Mellor should resign before he damaged the reputation of Mr Major's government. The MP for Congleton said on BBC's *The World at One* it was a difficult situation. "People who go into public life know what the rules are and know perfectly well that if certain matters are revealed which are embarrassing to them, their families and the government, sadly they only have one option."

Leading article, page 13

## Service sector slumps

BY ROSS TIEMAN, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

BRITAIN'S economic recovery is being hampered by a renewed slump in the service sector in London and the South that is raising the spectre of a return to recession, according to the British Chambers of Commerce.

Despite signs of strong recovery in manufacturing in the North-East, the East Midlands and Merseyside in the chambers' latest survey of businesses, the economy remains crippled by lack of widespread confidence.

Richard Brown, the chambers' policy director, said: "Recovery is there, but it is tremendously weak, tremendously fragile and it would take very little to knock it off course."

The survey, embracing over 8,800 companies, found that for the first time in two years, both manufacturing and service sectors enjoyed increased orders in the second quarter. However, job-shedding is expected to continue, especially among larger companies.

Double dip, page 17

## Cannabis campaign

The campaign to legalise cannabis celebrates its silver jubilee today in the same style as it was launched, with a full-page advertisement in *The Times* by Release, the drugs and legal advice agency.

Diary, page 12  
Leading article and Letters, page 13  
L & T section, page 6

## Riot arrests

Dozens of youths were arrested for attacking riot police with petrol bombs and bricks in Blackburn, Huddersfield and Burnley. Page 2

## Debut triumph

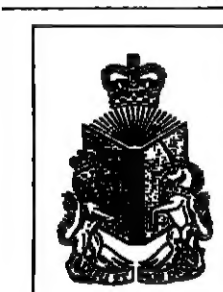
Neil Maffinder, in his debut game, took three wickets as Pakistan crashed to 165 for 8 on the rain-affected first day of the fourth Test match at Headingley. Page 34

TODAY IN THE TIMES  
WRITING WITH JOY



Caitlin Moran, perhaps the ideal teenager  
Life & Times  
page 1

READING BY APPOINTMENT



Philip Howard looks at the reading habits of royalty  
Page 12

RUNNING FOR GLORY



A special 20-page supplement gives a comprehensive guide to Olympic events and TV coverage

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## Deputy moves up to take on Times editorship

BY MELINDA WITTSTOCK  
MEDIA CORRESPONDENT

PETER Stothard is to succeed Simon Jenkins as editor of *The Times* in October, when Mr Jenkins will as planned resume his writing career as a *Times* columnist. Mr Jenkins indicated last spring that he intended to stand down within the year.

Mr Stothard, 42, who joined the newspaper in 1980 and has been deputy editor for seven years, said: "It's a proud day for me. I have worked under four editors of *The Times* and each one has contributed to the paper's strength."

"My greatest hope is that during my editorship *The Times* will be worthy of its best reputation in every field. I am delighted at the prospects ahead. Simon is a tough but great act to follow. Through his sensitive presence over the

past two years, he has shown our readers that changes can happen and at the same time values can be enhanced. That process will continue."

Rupert Murdoch, chairman of News Corporation, paid tribute to Mr Jenkins, saying: "In the two-and-a-half years that he has given us, Simon Jenkins has been an outstanding editor of *The Times*, adding to the base for its authority and laying the basis for its future growth and prosperity. He has introduced a wealth of new talent and new ideas and it is a matter of particular pleasure to me that he will continue to contribute to *The Times*."

Mr Jenkins welcomed the appointment of Mr Stothard, whom he described as a first-class writer. "I am absolutely delighted that my successor has been chosen from within *The Times*, and equally delighted that it is Peter

Stothard. He is a first-class writer and will, I know, consolidate and develop the existing improvements in the paper's style, content and authority."

"We have now completed a planned two-year programme of change at *The Times*, embracing a new Saturday Review, new typography, the Life & Times section and a new team of writers. As I intended when I came to *The Times*, I shall be playing a continuing role in its life as a columnist and contributor when Mr Stothard takes over. *The Times* is in excellent hands and in excellent heart."

Andrew Knight, chairman of Times Newspapers Holdings Ltd and executive chairman of News International, said: "Peter Stothard has a deep understanding of the journalistic traditions of *The Times*. He will be able to build on all that Simon Jenkins has achieved. Continued on page 2, col 8



Stothard: wide political and business knowledge

سكوتون الاصل



## NEWS IN BRIEF

## BBC spends £70m on cutting costs

A high-contrast, black and white photograph of a woman sitting on a bicycle in front of a storefront. The storefront has a sign that reads "POLICE OFFICER" and "YOU NO YOU CAN! TOUCH". The woman is looking down at something in her hands. The image is grainy and has a stark, high-contrast appearance.

## Pleas for calm after youths attack police with firebombs

Joseph Canning, 36, accused of planting a bomb that exploded in London's West End in April, was sent for trial at the Old Bailey yesterday, as was Ethel Lamb, 60, accused of plotting with him. Both were remanded in custody by Arbour Street magistrates. There was no application for bail. They were arrested at their home in Northolt, northwest London, on April 13, after the discovery of an arms cache in a lock-up garage in Uxbridge, west London.

A man who served five years of a ten-year jail sentence after being convicted of robbery on the evidence of a confession to the since disbanded West Midlands serious crime squad was set free yesterday after a retrial at Nottingham Crown Court. The evidence was ruled inadmissible. George Lewis, of Wolverhampton, will seek compensation for his years in prison. He was looking forward to getting to know his daughter, Kimberley, 5, who was born after his arrest.

The project to rebuild Shakespeare's Globe Theatre received a £100,000 grant yesterday from the Foundation for Sport and the Arts, the body established last year by members of the Pools Promoters Association. The grant was part of £17.5 million awarded to British sports and arts bodies. The theatre, which is being rebuilt on the south side of the Thames opposite St Paul's Cathedral, is due to be finished in April 1994 and has cost £6 million.

A High Court judge was awarded £7,500 damages yesterday in the first libel action to be decided by a judge sitting as an arbitrator and not by a jury. Mr Justice Popplewell was awarded the sum against Today over an article alleging that he fell asleep at a murder trial. The newspaper admitted libel and has already apologised. The award, against which there is no appeal, was made after a 58-minute hearing before Lord Williams QC, a deputy judge.

A woman was saved by her dog when it attacked a gunman who had throttled her unconscious with a noose and sexually assaulted her. Police seeking the attacker, who struck at Old Dean Common, Camberley, Surrey, at about 8am on Wednesday, are liaising with officers investigating the murder of Rachel Nickell on Wimbledon Common, less than 20 miles away. The gunman was about 25, 5ft 8in, thin, with brown shoulder-length hair and a moustache.

Show business is assembling a glittering line-up to mark the 40th anniversary of the Queen's accession. A special tribute — Happy and Glorious — will be staged at the Theatre Royal in London's Haymarket on November 30 in the presence of the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Edward and Princess Margaret. Taking part are some of the great names of the theatre, including John Gielgud, Wendy Hiller, Anthony Hopkins and Paul Scofield.

A map of the United Kingdom with callout boxes indicating locations of disturbances. The boxes contain the following text:

- July 21 Carlisle Raffles Estate
- June 15 Stockton-on-Tees Ragworth Estate
- July 19-22 Burnley Sloops Estate
- DISTURBANCES IN THE LAST FORTY DAYS**
- July 22 Blackburn Whalley Range
- July 1-9 Salford Ordsall Estate
- July 22 Huddersfield Brookes Hall Estate
- July 6-9 Luton Marsh Farm Estate
- July 18-18 Bristol Hartcliffe Estate

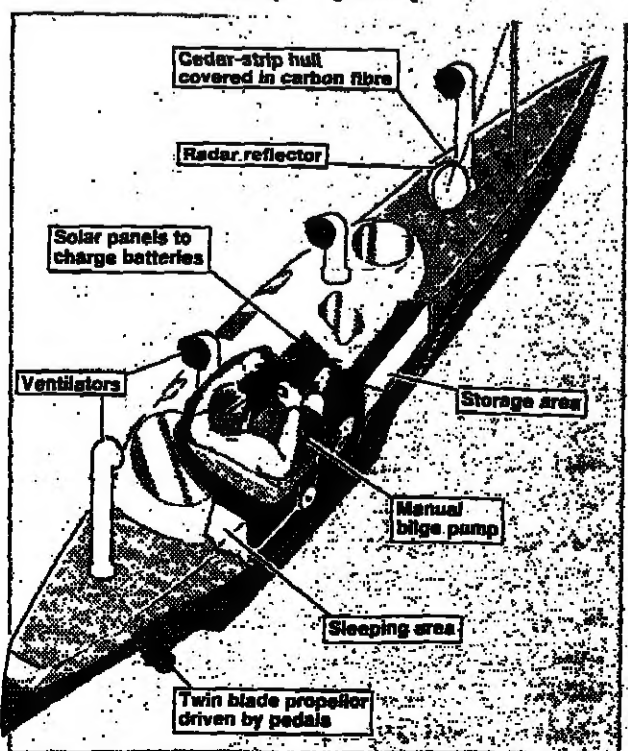
**We demand nothing more - nothing less!**

Ministers must now weigh the relative advantages of across-the-board increases to hold average bills or targeted relief for those worst hit.

**Twin blade plow**  
driven by power

has worked in Washington as the newspaper's United States editor. He is married to the novelist Sally Emerson and has two children.

His appointment was endorsed yesterday by *The Times*'s independent directors: Baroness Bristow, Sir Alastair Burnet, John Cross, Lord Harris of High Cross, Lord Mankofsky and Sir Pat-









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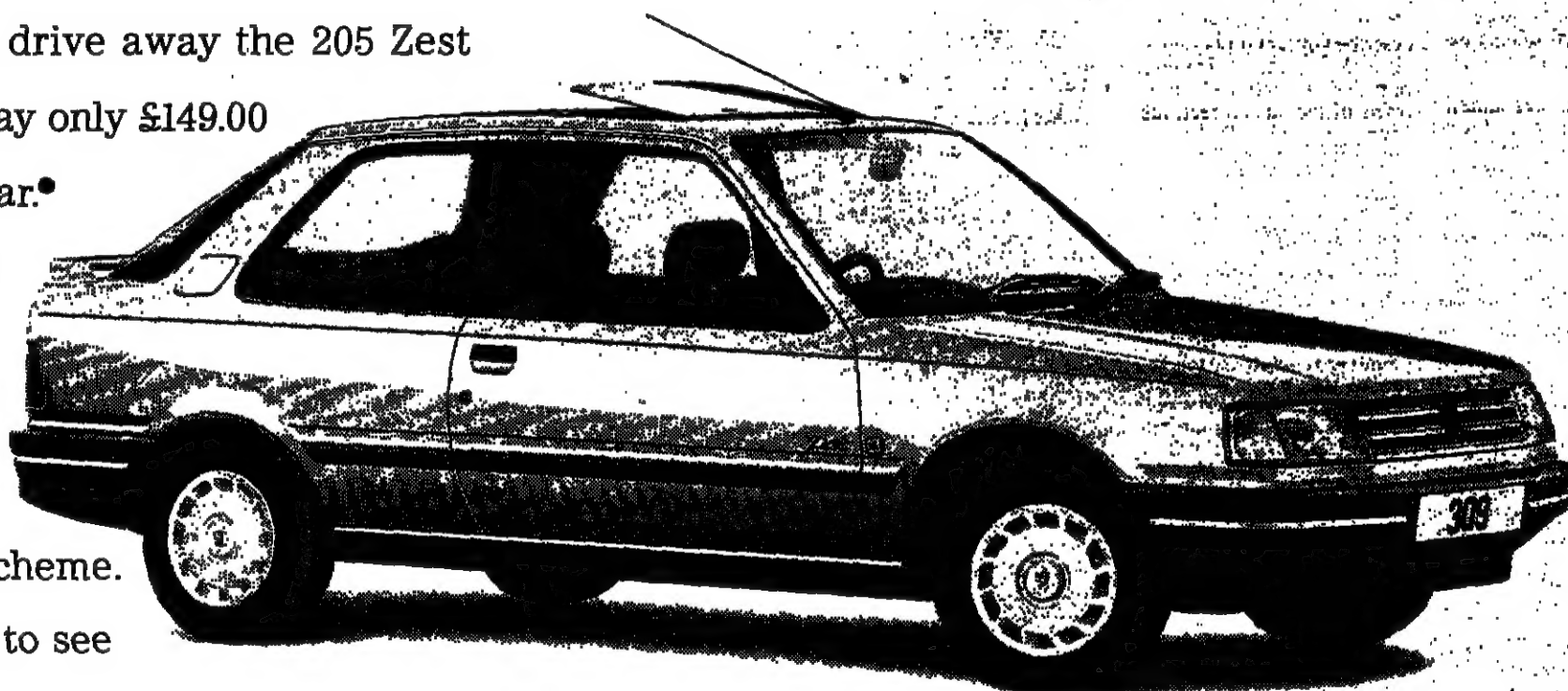
As we hinted earlier, the 205 and 309 Zests are every bit as desirable as they are affordable, with either a petrol or a highly acclaimed Peugeot diesel engine, and start at just £7,310.\*

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		REPAYMENT 13-24 MONTHS	£190.09
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## New 'disease' worries Aids researchers

FROM NIGEL HAWKES IN AMSTERDAM

THE World Health Organisation is to hold an urgent meeting of experts to review growing evidence of an Aids-like condition that is not caused by the Aids virus, HIV.

Concern over reports of the new condition, which has dominated this week's International Aids Conference, was heightened yesterday with a report from California of the finding of a virus that may be responsible. Dr Sudhir Gupta, head of basic and clinical immunology at the University of California at Irvine, said he had isolated from a 66-year-old woman and her 38-year-old daughter a virus belonging to the same general class as HIV, but different from any previous virus implicated in Aids.

The older woman is suffer-

ing from Aids-like symptoms, including a deficiency of immune system cells and pneumocystis carinii pneumonia, an opportunistic infection typical among Aids patients. Her daughter appears well.

Experts at the conference were uncertain of the significance of Dr Gupta's paper, which was released in advance of its publication in the August issue of the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. Most said that they would like to see additional evidence.

There is, however, real concern about the roughly two dozen cases of Aids-like symptoms for which a cause cannot be identified, such as the older woman in Dr Gupta's study. The WHO meeting is designed to examine all available evidence on these patients, who so far come only from the US and Europe.

Michael Merson, head of the WHO's global Aids programme, said the meeting would be arranged as soon as the best experts in the world could be assembled, probably in Geneva. "It should be with- in weeks, or at least months," he said. "This is urgent. What we have to do first is to make a case definition, and then see how many cases fit it, where they come from, and what common characteristics they may have. We should then be able to decide how serious the problem is."

Dr Gupta was not at the conference, though his paper was the main subject of yesterday's discussion. The paper says both women harbour a human retrovirus, which he has named HICRV, for human intracisternal retrovirus. If a blood transfusion more than 40 years ago for the older woman is ruled out, neither has any known risk factor for Aids.

Dr Max Essex, of Harvard School of Public Health, a virologist, said he was not convinced that the particles described by Dr Gupta were a retrovirus. Such "virus-like particles" were unlikely to be transmitted as infectious agents, he said. Dr David Ho, of the Aaron Diamond Aids Research Centre in New York, said he had detected a retrovirus in 11 patients, but was not sure if it was the cause of their condition.

Dr June Osborn, of the US National Commission on Aids, said: "Now we have tremendous technical abilities in virology. I wonder if we are seeing something that has been in our world forever without doing any harm? We are not seeing clustering of cases or evidence of an epidemic as we did with Aids. I think people should be quite reassured."

□ Anthony Pinching, professor of immunology at St Bartholomew's Hospital in London, warned the conference yesterday that "enthusiasm, money, desperate and wide-scale clinical need, and even the most benevolent dogmatism" might not be enough to secure success in the fight against Aids.

## Boots barracked over animal tests

BY NICHOLAS WATT

ANIMAL rights activists jeered Boots shareholders yesterday in a protest against the company's tests on live animals. The protesters shouted "murderers" at shareholders as they scurried into the company's annual meeting at the Queen Elizabeth II Conference Centre in Westminster.

Boots was unmoved by the protest and said last night that it would continue to test its products on animals. "The overwhelming majority of doctors agree that animal testing of medical products is essential," it said. "However, for the last 20 years, we have not tested ingredients for our cosmetic and toiletry products on animals."

Robin Webb, of the Animal Liberation Front, said tests should be stopped as they did not work. "The experiments are not only morally wrong, they are also scientifically misleading. The pharmaceutical company Ciba-Geigy found that 95 per cent of the drugs passed on animals were rejected when they were tried out on humans."

The protest came as the Home Office released figures showing a 1 per cent increase, to 3.2 million, in the number of tests carried out on animals last year. The front disputed

the figure, saying that it should be nearer six million.

David Morton, professor of biomedical science and ethics at Birmingham University, said the figures had been carefully compiled. However, he said "a certain percentage" of the tests would not work. "DNA in humans, for example, has 70 per cent in common with rats, which means that tests will not be perfect."

□ A petition signed by more than 3,000 veterinary surgeons against a proposed European Community ruling on transporting farm animals was presented to John Gummer, the agriculture minister, yesterday. The directive would allow livestock to be transported for 24 hours or more without food or water, which would double Britain's 12-hour limit.

The pressure group Compassion in World Farming also released a video showing conditions endured by farm animals in transit through Europe. It said: "This video makes it clear that, once animals leave our shores, we have no control over their fate. If Mr Gummer's fine words on animal welfare are to carry conviction, then he should act now."

## Lack of old skills is killing woodlands, says minister

BY MICHAEL HORNSBY  
AGRICULTURE  
CORRESPONDENT

BRITAIN'S ancient woodlands are dying of neglect because of the decline in traditional ways of looking after them, David Macean, the countryside minister, said yesterday.

"These woods are no longer threatened with destruction but by a lack of the managed interference, such as pollarding and coppicing, that used to sustain a whole range of rural activities," he said.

There was a need to find a new market for coppiced hazelwood, formerly used for charcoal burning and as fencing and roofing material on farms, and to encourage traditional craftsmen such as the "bodgeys" who once made a living turning chair and table legs.

Mr Macean later walked through Wormley Wood, a 340-acre patch of hornbeam and sessile and pedunculate oaks southwest of Hertford, to mark the launch of the final volume in a trilogy of guides to Britain's ancient woodlands. The books, sponsored by Esso UK, draw on ten years of research by English Nature and its predecessor, the Nature Conser-



Guided tour: Lord Cranbrook, chairman of English Nature, with a copy of a new woodland guide, deep in Wormley Wood yesterday

vancy Council, the results of which will be published later this year as the *Ancient Woodland Inventory*.

The inventory will show that over the past 50 years 45 per cent of ancient woodland, defined as broad-leaved native forest dating from at least 1600, has been cleared, mainly for agriculture, mineral extraction and

road building, or changed beyond recognition by replanting with alien trees.

Lord Cranbrook, the chairman of English Nature, estimated yesterday that 2.6 per cent of the land area of Britain now consisted of ancient woodland, but that about 40 per cent of this had been partially felled and replanted, mostly with non-

native species of conifer.

Conifers, accounting for three-quarters of all tree cover in Britain, predominate because they are fast-growing, offering a quicker return on capital, and because the main industrial demand is for softwood. Wormley Wood, thought to have been a forest site since the end of the last ice age, was bought

by the Woodland Trust in 1981 from the Marquess of Salisbury and is one of 508 woods and spinneys that the charity is maintaining and, where possible, restoring.

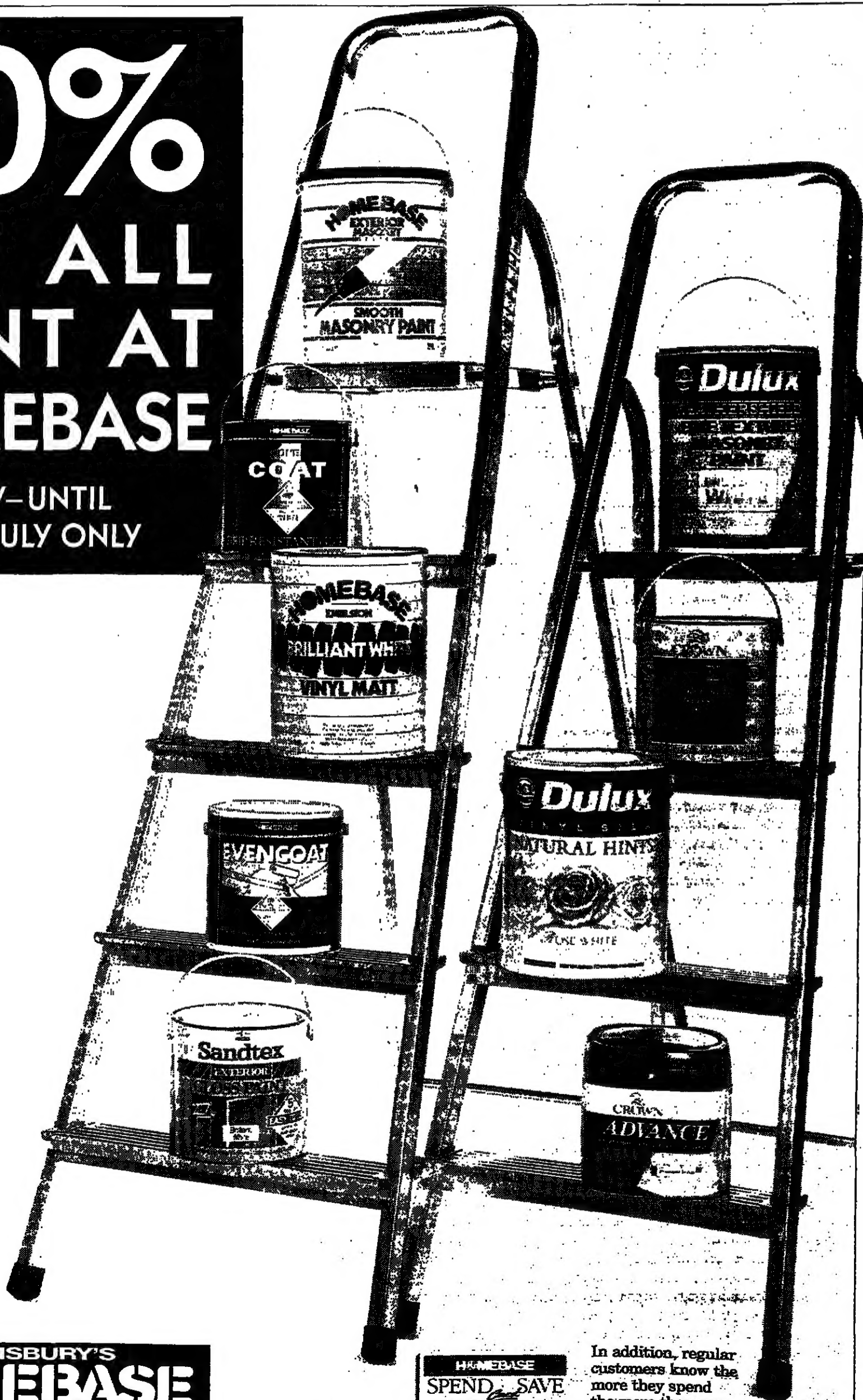
About 20 per cent of the wood had been planted with conifers when the trust took it over. The conifers are being cut down and replanting and natural regenera-

tion should restore the wood to its former broad-leaved glory.

Ecologists working for English Nature estimate that about half the conifer-planted areas of ancient woodland can be restored to their native condition in time. The character of some, however, has been changed beyond salvation.

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## Shadow cabinet election brings five new faces to the fore in Labour's parliamentary line-up

## Poll boosts number of women in Smith team

FIVE new faces were elected to Labour's shadow cabinet yesterday, giving John Smith a younger and more representative team.

Harriet Harman, Marjorie Mowlam, Chris Smith, David Blunkett and Tom Clarke were voted in for the first time, and two long-serving members, Jo Richardson, the shadow women's minister, and Barry Jones, the shadow Welsh secretary, lost their places on the 18-member slate. Mr Smith will announce the portfolios for his team today.

The new line-up gives Mr Smith two extra women in his cabinet — bringing the total up to five — as well as the only MP who has declared that he is homosexual, Chris Smith, and the only blind MP, David Blunkett.

Yesterday's elections, however, left Mr Smith without an obvious candidate to become shadow Welsh secretary. Ann Clwyd is known to be reluctant to take the job, but Ron Davies, who came 19th in the ballot, could be given the portfolio.

George Robertson, who has been the party's European affairs spokesman and deputy to Gerald Kaufman, narrowly missed reaching the top 18 but is in line for promotion.

## MARJORIE MOWLAM

Marjorie Mowlam's entry into the shadow cabinet is a just reward for helping John Smith and Gordon Brown to dispel the fear in the City of a Labour government. Charged with presenting the acceptable face of Labour, the most stylish of the party's women MPs conducted an intensive pre-election PR campaign as the City affairs spokesman on Mr Brown's trade and industry team.

She made friends, as well as valuable contacts, in the City through Enterprise for Lab-

*The Labour party's shadow cabinet election has infused John Smith's team with fresh blood. Our political staff profile the newcomers*

our, a body linking the party with business and the money markets. During her forays she would bluntly criticise investment fund managers for "short-termism" and promote the party's policy for economic regeneration. She is known for straight talking spiced with expletives.

Although she was sometimes openly derisive of Neil Kinnock's leadership, she has developed the knack, or the luck, to steer clear of trouble. She swiftly rejected the offer of a free holiday villa by a millionaire financier last summer for fear of damaging headlines.

Ms Mowlam, 42, entered Parliament in 1987 as MP for Redcar and became one of the first of the new intake to be promoted when, the following year, she joined Kevin McNamara's Northern Ireland team. Her move in 1989 to Mr Brown's team, when she shadowed John Redwood, and her handling of the difficult City regulation brief, marked her as potential cabinet material.

Mo, as she is known, gained a degree in social anthropology from Durham University and went on to lecture at Barnsley, Newcastle and Florida University.

She started off as a left-winger, campaigning strongly for nuclear disarmament. However, her rejection of jeans in favour of smart suits became symbolic of her metamorphosis into a Labour frontbencher regarded as a safe pair of hands by senior colleagues and one of the most ambitious women MPs in the House.



Ann Clwyd, left, re-elected to the shadow cabinet, is joined by David Blunkett and Harriet Harman, one of two new women on the team

## CHRIS SMITH

John Smith will take keen pleasure in welcoming Chris Smith into the shadow cabinet as he has made no secret of his respect for the intellectual skills and hard work of his deputy on Labour's Treasury team.

It was noted by MPs that the new Labour leader's first public engagement this week was to open Chris Smith's new Islington South and Finsbury constituency offices.

The conversion at the general election of the marginal into a 10,652-majority seat removed one obstacle to his further promotion.

The only MP in the House of Commons to openly declare that he is a homosexual, Chris Smith joined the Labour party when at Cambridge University, where he gained a first in English and later completed his PhD thesis in early 19th century poetry. He was president of the union. He later went to Harvard University as a Kennedy scholar.

He has already achieved one of John Smith's goals by climbing all 277 of the Munros, the Scottish peaks over 3,000ft.

Chris Smith came into the Commons in 1983 after five

years on Islington borough council. He has since focused on improving public access to official information, housing and economic affairs. He has also been secretary of the soft-left Tribune group.

After the general election, he carried an extra workload in the Commons as John Smith was diverted from his post as shadow chancellor by the leadership contest.

In the final days before the summer recess he won praise from colleagues for forcing the Conservative whips to pull out all the stops to quell a revolt among their MPs about the re-imposition of stamp duty on house sales.

His local government experience was quickly recognised by Mr Kinnock, who made him the party's spokesman on the subject within a year of him becoming MP for Sheffield Brightside in 1987.

Since then, the controversy over poll tax and council tax has ensured that he maintained a high political profile. Despite being blind since birth, Mr Blunkett has strenuously avoided allowing the disability to earn him support based on sympathy.

He has become one of the best-known Labour MPs, appearing regularly on television and radio, accompanied, as in the Commons, by his guide dog Offa.

As the then left-wing leader of Sheffield city council, which revelled in its status as a socialist republic defying the Tory government, he called for local government to become the seedbed of social-

ism. As Bryan Gould's campaign manager in the Labour leadership election, Mr Blunkett, 45, is the only new member of the shadow cabinet not to have supported John Smith.

It is not the first time, however, that he has been rewarded despite defying the party leadership. In 1985 he alienated members of Mr Kinnock's shadow cabinet when, at the party conference, he offered an olive branch to the Militant-led Liverpool council.

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Tom Clarke, left, is best known for his tireless campaigning on behalf of the disabled. Harriet Harman, right, is a former Conservative MP and has been the spokesman on personal social services since 1987.

Starting out as an office boy with a Glasgow firm of accountants, he served on Coatbridge town council and Monklands district council before entering Parliament as MP for Coatbridge and Airdrie in 1982.

Now the Member of Parliament for Monklands West, his neighbour is John Smith, the Labour leader.

From the centre right of the party, Mr Clarke was Scottish spokesman on education and health from 1986-7. A film buff, who has been governor of the British Film Institute, Mr Clarke is well regarded in the Labour party and may get an enhanced job in the health and social services field.

Although not one of Labour's high-profile MPs, Mr Clarke has been prominent within the party as a former chairman of Labour's foreign affairs committee and secretary of its United Nations parliamentary group.

## GP budget holders granted extra cash

By Jill Sherman  
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

FAMILY doctors who hold their own budgets will be given more power and extra money to buy a greater range of services for their patients, the government said yesterday.

GP fund-holders, who can now shop around for hospital operations, will be able to buy services in the community, including help for the mentally ill and the disabled, from next April.

At a conference for health service managers in Norwich, Brian Mawhinney, health minister, said that GP fund-holders would be able to buy services such as nursing, health visiting, counselling and all community mental health services. "By widening GP fund-holders' purchasing responsibilities beyond the acute sector into community nursing, we are raising the tempo for change," he said.

The move to allow GPs to buy services for the mentally ill is in line with the policy to encourage more people to live at home rather than in institutions. There has been concern that as people are moved out of institutions they fall through the care net, sometimes ending up on the streets.

The implementation of the government's community care policy from next April will put a heavier burden on GPs. After Wednesday's announcement that spending bids totalling £14 billion have been rejected for next year, health ministers are worried that community care might suffer. Virginia Bottomley, the health secretary, is arguing for about £600 million, some of which will be transferred from the social security budget.

Although details are still being finalised, health and environment ministers have persuaded the Treasury of the need to prevent local authorities from spending the money in other areas, such as education or housing. Ministers say that it is likely that a lump sum covering the whole community care bid will be earmarked for a transitional period of two or three years. It will then be merged with the standard spending assessment.

More than 3,000 GPs are fund-holders, with another 3,500 preparing to take up budgets next April. From April, GP fund-holders will be given a budget for community nursing services in addition to the money they receive for hospital care. The new budget will be based on activity in 1992-3, taking into account any expected changes. Fund-holders will not be able to employ community nurses directly but will have to place contracts with nursing services.

An all-party Commons committee is to open an enquiry into a backlog of new benefit payments to thousands of disabled people. The social security select committee said yesterday that many people had complained of a total lack of response from the social security department when they tried to register for the disability living allowance.

The committee's move comes after an announcement that social security officials are setting up a task force to deal with the backlog. Figures show that of 350,000 claims made up to the end of June, 80,000 were granted.

More than 750 staff have been recruited to help clear the backlog, which has left claimants, including some who are terminally ill, waiting up to six months for money.

Queer dispute, page 1

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The Nation's Building Society

The offer of free Mortgage Payment Cover is subject to normal policy and qualifying conditions. In quality for a Home to Home mortgage buildings and contents insurance cover only if the property is leasehold must be arranged through the Society for at least the term of the offer. Payment must be made by direct debit from a current account or Nationwide FlexiAccount. The maximum advance to qualify for any of the Home to Home offers is 94.99% of the purchase price or valuation whichever is the lower. All mortgages are subject to appraisal of an applicant's financial standing and valuation of the property. Security over your property and in some cases over a suitable life policy will be required. For loans exceeding 75% an additional charge will be made. Mortgage loans are not available to persons under the age of 18. All loans agreed for wholly or partial business purposes do not qualify for any Home to Home offer. Written quotations available on request from Nationwide Building Society, Nationwide House, 136 High Holborn, London WC1V 0PU. Nationwide Building Society is an appointed representative of Guardian Royal Exchange, a member of the Financial Services Authority (FSA) only for the purposes of advising on and selling life assurance, pension, unit trust and personal equity plan products bearing Guardian Royal Exchange name.

YOUR HOME IS AT RISK IF YOU DO NOT KEEP UP REPAYMENTS ON A MORTGAGE OR OTHER LOAN SECURED ON IT.

## MoD 'missed £9m saving'

By Michael Evans, Defence Correspondent

THE defence ministry was criticised yesterday for delaying the introduction of cost-cutting plans that could have saved £9 million a year. The savings should have resulted from offering support service contracts to outside competition, the National Audit Office said.

Under a "market testing" system, in-house operations in areas such as vehicle repair, cleaning and catering are put out to private tender. However, the ministry had been going through a period of unprecedented change, and resources had been under such pressure that staff could not be made available to carry out the market testing, which often took two

years, an audit office report said.

Sir John Bourn, the Auditor General, suggested that the ministry should consider putting some of the market testing process itself out to private tender.

In a speech this week, Malcolm Rifkind, the defence secretary, promised to expand market testing, and said that Jonathan Aitken, the defence procurement minister, would be responsible for the programme.

However, the audit office report said that market testing at the ministry had not progressed as quickly as planned. By the start of 1990/91, the plan was to complete 140 market tests on activities val-

ued at £61 million. Only 28 tests were completed. This had resulted in "deferment of potentially significant savings" equivalent to more than £9 million a year. The audit office noted that, in the four years to April 1990, the ministry had market-tested activities valued at £103 million, described as a "major contribution to market testing in government".

The ministry was also criticised yesterday by the Commons public accounts committee for taking 15 years to implement a measure to cut costs. A committee report on helicopter maintenance said that it would take that long to computerise records to increase cost-effectiveness in the operation.

Sir John Bourn disclosed that the Development Board for Rural Wales spent about £23,000 on an unauthorised car leasing scheme, in which staff were heavily subsidised to use office cars for private purposes (Sheila Gunn writes). He told the board to revert to the original scheme, which requires staff to contribute two-sevenths of the cost of leasing and insuring, and asked it to consider recovering money from staff.

## Isle of Wight gets a date for change

By Douglas Broom  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORRESPONDENT

PLANS for the first new local authority to be created in Britain for almost two decades will be completed by next spring, John Redwood, local government minister, said yesterday.

Announcing the working timetable for the new local government commission, Mr Redwood said final proposals for a new authority for the Isle of Wight would be published in April.

Proposals for Derbyshire would be published in September next year, raising the prospect that the two new councils could come into operation on April 1, 1994, the deadline for the creation of the first new councils.

The Isle of Wight will be the first area to be examined in detail by the commission, which is reviewing local gov-

ernment in England apart from London and the metropolitan areas. There is a wide measure of agreement on the island that the existing two-tier structure of a single county and two district councils should be replaced by one all-purpose unitary authority for the whole island. Unitary authorities are likely to be recommended for most districts.

The timetable calls for work on the Isle of Wight to be completed in 38 weeks but allows longer for the four other areas which will be examined.

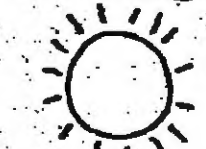
Work on the review in Derbyshire will take 54 weeks, in Cleveland and Co Durham the commission will be allowed 62 weeks, while the review of Avon and Humberside and their surrounding counties will take 69 weeks.

## TIMETABLE FOR REFORM

County	Work starts	Draft plan	Final plan
Isle of Wight	Aug 3, 1992	Dec 21, 1992	Apr 25, 1993
Derbyshire	Sept 7, 1992	Mar 22, 1993	Sep 19, 1993
Cleveland	Sept 14, 1992	Apr 28 1993	Nov 21, 1993
Co Durham	Sept 28, 1992	June 14, 1993	Jan 23, 1994
Avon, Glos.	Sept 28, 1992	June 14, 1993	Jan 23, 1994
Humberside, Lincs, N. Yorks	Sept 28, 1992	June 14, 1993	Jan 23, 1994

Source: Environment department.

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# JUST SAY NOW

The signatories to this petition call upon the Home Secretary to recognise that the overwhelming weight of evidence demonstrates that the prohibition of cannabis has promoted criminality, conflict and more harm to the individual and society than its use ever has. On behalf of the citizen and the community we therefore call on him to introduce a programme of reform of the law which will include:

1. The abolition of the possession of cannabis as a criminal offence.
2. A thorough review to examine appropriate measures for the establishment of legal and properly regulated sources for the supply of cannabis.

Douglas Adams  
Richard Adams  
Don Aitken  
\*Tariq Ali  
William F Annesley  
Lord Avebury  
\*David Bailey  
Desmond Banks  
Tony Banks MP  
Edwin Belchamber  
Tony Bennett  
Grace Berger  
Dr Joseph H Berke  
\*Humphry Berkeley  
Sally Berriff  
James Birch  
Celia Birtwell  
J H Blackham  
Chris Blackwell  
Revd Eric Blakebrough MBE  
Alan Bleasdale  
\*Anthony Blond  
Sir Hermann Bondi  
\*Derek Boshier  
Joe Boyd  
Philip Boye-Anawomah  
Billy Bragg  
Tony Brainsby  
Trudi Braun  
Dr Colin Brewer  
Anthony Burton  
Tony Burton  
Bernard Camell  
Michael Cashman  
Julie Christie  
Margi Clarke  
Anne L Clarke  
Dr George Cohen  
Nigel Coke  
Dr Vernon Coleman  
Gail Colson  
Colin Consterdine  
Caroline Coon  
Frank Crichlow  
Janet Daley  
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Andrzej Dudzinski  
Kirsty Dunlop  
Brian Eno  
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Exeter Drugs Project  
H J Eysenck  
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\*Tony Garnett  
Anthony George  
Sara George  
Terry Gilliam  
Dave Gilmour  
Bill Godber  
Ray Giltrow LLB  
Jane Goodsir  
Jonathon Green  
Timothy Greene  
Sue Hall  
\*Richard Hamilton  
John Hanson  
Tim Harding

Derek Harper  
Brigitte T Harris  
Kevin Harris  
Lee Harris  
Jillian Harris  
\*Michael Hastings  
Neil Henfrey  
Anthony ('Antonil') Henman  
Peter Herbert  
\*David Hockney  
Howard Hodgkin  
John 'Hoppy' Hopkins  
\*Jeremy Hornsby  
\*Michael Horowitz  
Tony Howard  
Roger Hutchinson  
\*Dr Sam Hutt  
(Hank Wangford)  
\*Brian Inglis  
Peter Jenner  
Matthew Johnson  
MBChB MRCP  
Jennifer Kane  
James Kay  
Ludovic Kennedy  
Andrew Keogh  
Andy Kershaw  
\*George Kiloh  
Debbie Knight  
Philip Knightley  
Marek Kohn  
Hanif Kureishi  
Irma Kurtz  
Nick Laird-Clowes  
Fran Landesman  
Paul Lashmar  
Helen Laval  
Roger Law  
Ann Marie Legge  
Rowley Leigh  
David Leitch  
Don Letts  
Robert Lomas  
David Longmoor  
Neil Lyndon  
John MacDougall  
Caroline MacKechnie  
Tim Matyon  
Philip Manley-Reaves  
Steve Mann  
Michael Mansfield QC  
Alan Marcuson  
Howard Marks  
Dr John Marks  
Rita Marley  
\*Tom Maschler  
Gaz Mayall  
Scarlett McGwire  
William McIlroy  
Fiona MacTaggart  
Darin Marsh  
Jonathon Meades  
\*George Melly  
Paul Merton  
Sue Miles  
\*Adrian Mitchell  
P W R Monahan FRCS  
Cllr Robin Moss  
Edward Muhammed  
Richard Neville  
Dr Russell Newcombe

Suzette Newman  
\*Professor Nowell-Smith  
David Offenbach  
Steve O'Rourke  
John Pearce  
Professor Geoffrey Pearson  
Gareth Peirce  
Rupert Pennant-Rea  
John Phillips  
Martin Polden  
Claire Powell  
\*Patrick Procktor  
Andrew Puddephatt  
Barbara Pukwana  
Ramus  
William Rankin  
Mike Reed LLB  
Ron Reid  
David Reynolds  
Danny Roche  
Tom Robinson  
Julian Rothenstein  
Chris Salewicz  
Craig Sams  
Gregory Sams  
Bill Sanderson  
Carol Sarler  
Jon Savage  
Professor Wendy Savage  
FRCOG  
Eugene Schoenfeld MD  
\*Michael Schofield  
W G & Jo Sno Serpliss  
David L Shaw  
Willy Slavin  
Larry Smart  
Pennie Smith  
Arthur Smith  
Barbara Smoker  
\*Tony Smythe  
Cathy Snipper  
Joyce Stanbridge  
Lindi St-Clair  
Sue Stapely  
\*Dr Anthony Storr  
A J Taylor  
Joyce Taylor  
Michael Thomas  
James Tighe RMN  
Peter Till  
Jim Tomlinson  
Edward Totah  
Geoff Travis  
Wainwright & Cummins  
Dr Tom Waller  
\*Nicolas Walter  
Sander Warshal  
Peter Webb  
Cass Wedd  
George Weiss  
Edward Welsh  
Dr David Widgery  
John Wilcock  
Richard Williams  
Mark Williams  
Anthony Wilson  
Christian Wolmar  
Rowdy Yates  
Professor Jack Young  
Caroline Younger

\*Original signatory †Son of original signatory

25 years ago on the 24th of July 1967 a full page advertisement appeared in this newspaper calling for a reform of the law against marijuana. That advertisement was co-ordinated by SOMA. In 1967 2,393 people were convicted for cannabis-related offences. By 1990 that figure had gone up to 22,528 excluding 16,487 people who received cautions and 1,179 people dealt with by compounding by customs officers. This total of 40,194 cannabis related offences is a 16 fold increase since 1967. Of these 1126 people were sentenced to imprisonment for the crime of possession. Cannabis related offences comprised 90% of all drug related offences reflecting the continued emphasis on enforcing this law. The signatories to this petition should in no way be taken to imply affiliation to Release or Release Publications Ltd, 388 Old Street London EC1V 1LT. The Release White Paper on the reform of the drug laws is available at £4.20 (inc p&p) from Release Publications Ltd. Please send donations to support the work of RELEASE, which includes a 24 hour help line, c/o Mike Goodman at the above address.

Cannabis smoking is a common feature of British life. The number of people estimated to have used cannabis in this country is now generally recognised to be in excess of 5 million. More people smoke cannabis than go to football matches, visit art galleries or go to church on Sunday. The people who use it are from all walks of life, all age groups, all social classes and all sections of the community. They do not fit any conventional stereotype — in fact the only thing they have in common is that they are all breaking the law. By participating in a recreational activity for which there is still no conclusive evidence to demonstrate that it causes any significant harm, they are branded criminal. The only time people who use cannabis should be subject to criminal law is when their drug use causes harm to others.

The argument that cannabis leads people inevitably to addiction to harder drugs has proved worthless. The only link of any kind lies with the law's insistence on bracketing cannabis with other drugs thereby seducing some who will use and enjoy it into the mistaken belief that other drugs are equally harmless.

Not only is the prohibition of cannabis a law which lacks justification and credibility it is also an affront to individuals' liberty and a constant threat to the welfare of significant sections of society. It is a law which has proved immoral in principle and unworkable in practice.

Reform of the law on the use of cannabis would involve an effective legal framework of controls and licensing. Reform of the law would ensure proper information and regulation around cannabis use in a way that already exists for many other substances and commodities. Reform of the law would help restore confidence and credibility in response to drug use. Reform of the law would show a responsibility and maturity which we have yet been unwilling to display.

In the light of overwhelming evidence that our present law is iniquitous and unjust we call upon the Government and citizens of the UK to abolish the prohibition of cannabis and legalise its use now.

## The Experts Say

"Having reviewed all the material available to us we find ourselves in agreement with the conclusions reached by the Indian Hemp Drugs Commission appointed by the Government of India (1893-1894) and the New York mayor's committee on marijuana (1944) that the long-term consumption of cannabis in moderation has no harmful effects."

— THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DRUG DEPENDENCY (THE WOOLTON COMMITTEE), 1968

"There is insufficient evidence to enable us to reach any incontestable conclusions as to the effects on the human body of the use of cannabis, but that much of the research undertaken so far has failed to demonstrate positive and significant harmful effects in man attributable solely to the use of cannabis."

— THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON THE MISUSE OF DRUGS, REPORT OF THE EXPERT GROUP ON THE EFFECTS OF CANNABIS USE, HOME OFFICE, 1981

"On any objective reckoning cannabis must at present get a cleaner bill of health than our legalised 'recreational drugs'."

— A REPORT ON DRUGS AND DRUG DEPENDENCY BY THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PSYCHIATRISTS, 1987

"Medicines often produce side effects. Sometimes they are physically unpleasant. Many doctors consider marijuana effective in relieving the nausea of chemotherapy, treating glaucoma and helping AIDS patients to gain weight. It too has discomforting side effects, but these are not physical they are political."

— THE ECONOMIST MARCH 28TH, 1992, MEDICAL MARIJUANA THE LAST SMOKE

"These surveys would suggest that cannabis smoking seems to be a well established leisure activity of up to 10% of young adults. It is certainly no longer true to say, if it ever was, that cannabis smoking is a sign of affiliation to an 'alternative' life style. Clearly, in the light of its popularity and to a degree its apparent social acceptability, questions are raised about the legalisation of cannabis."

— THE MISUSE OF DRUGS, OFFICE OF HEALTH ECONOMICS, 1992

"The only solution to the drug problem is the legalisation of all drugs. If this is too radical and too much opposed to received wisdom and decades of conditioning then perhaps we could begin by repealing the laws against the drug which has been shown by several impartial investigations to be at least no more harmful than alcohol, and whose use causes the most conflict between users and the law: cannabis."

— SERGEANT GORDON PAYNE THE POLICE REVIEW, 28.2.92

"Penalties against possession of a drug should not be more damaging to an individual than the use of the drug itself: and where they are, they should be changed. Nowhere is this more clear than the laws against possession of marijuana in private for personal use."

— US PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER, QUOTING FROM THE N.C.M.D.A., 1977

"It seems likely that if there were any hazards associated with the use of cannabis, they would be fairly well known by now, but all the available evidence suggests that cannabis is no more damaging a drug than tea or coffee. Indeed it is probably less dangerous than drinks containing caffeine."

— DR VERNON COLEMAN I MB CHB, 1992

"Drug addiction and drug misuse should primarily be treated as a subject of health and welfare and not as one of police and justice. Possession of illicit drugs in small quantities for personal use should not be considered as a criminal offence."

— EUROPEAN COMMUNITY COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY ON DRUG TRAFFICKING, 1991



## A leading psychiatrist reacts to Times articles on 'improvement' courses

## Call for legislation to control seminars

By RAY CLANCY

CONFRONTATION tactics and assertion training used in management and self-improvement courses can lead to serious mental illness, according to the leading psychiatrist in Britain treating people who have suffered breakdowns after attending seminars.

Betty Tylden, an honorary research fellow and consultant psychiatrist at University College and Middlesex Hospital Medical School, said yesterday: "There must be a tightening of legislation on recruiting under false pretences and obtaining money on false pretences. This would be a start."

Reacting to a series of articles in *The Times* exposing the dangers of courses that use mind control techniques, Dr Tylden called for more research and a better understanding among health professionals of the treatment of people who have suffered on these programmes.

She is concerned about the number of programmes available and believes it is

dangerous to run seminars using psychiatric techniques unless they are held under medical supervision.

"It depends on the course. In particular, confrontational tactics and assertion training need handling very carefully," she said. "If people are made to face themselves and part of the training involves someone examining their past, this is very dangerous."

She has found that breakdown sessions, where people are taken to emotional limits, results in an obsessional illness. Subjects become obsessed with the ideas of the group, cannot get the ideas out of their mind and even suffer hallucinations. "This can be totally crippling. The people running these courses do not have psychiatric training," said Dr Tylden.

In the last fortnight she has been examining how organisations persuade people to part with their money and has concluded that a change in the law is needed as a first step towards regulation.

The sort of breakdown suf-

fered by people after they have gone on the courses is unique and requires special treatment because the stresses they have been under often stretch back into their childhood and drag up painful memories.

Someone who has been sexually abused or raped as a child can suffer serious psychiatric problems if that issue is brought out during an emotionally charged course.

"People are becoming acutely mentally ill. This sort of breakdown is not clinically recognised here, yet it is in the United States. We need more research and a better understanding among health professionals," added Dr Tylden.

For a decade psychiatrists in America have been giving warnings about business courses that use mind control techniques.

Margaret Singer, a professor at the University of California, has treated people who have attended business-style courses.

She said: "Many mental health professionals maintain



Handle with care: Betty Tylden says mind control techniques can be dangerous

that mass mind therapy movements are extremely destructive. Untrained session leaders can precipitate dangerous crises in emotionally charged sessions while several hundred people look on.

"Many people cannot stand the psychological pressure of having every bad and negative psychological experience of their past dredged up and relived in a short period of time in some of these training programmes."

Marcia R. Rudin, who has co-written *Prison or Paradise: The New Religious Cults* and is director of the International Cult Educational Programme, warns that much of the dogma makes people feel

good and think they are improving as human beings. "But there is harm. It is quiet and pernicious. While cigarette packages have warnings on them, New Age ideas and products do not. That's unfortunate because many of these beliefs and practices can be physically and psychologically harmful," she said.

Miss Allan, who now lives at Wolsley Court, Hampton Court, Surrey, is suing Channel 4 over the film *The Leader, His Driver, and the Driver's Wife*, which she claims portrayed her as a "lady of easy virtue" who slept with Mr Terre Blanche, leader of South Africa's extreme right-wing AWB party. Channel 4 says it never suggested an affair and argues that such an allegation, although never made, would be justified because Miss Allan did have an adulterous relationship with Mr Terre Blanche.

Miss Allan agreed that the notebook contained sexual details that read as though they had really happened. But it also read in part like a "Mills and Boon novel".

Mr Carman asked Miss Allan about her interview with Mr Terre Blanche, which appeared after her first meeting with him in January 1988. In it she referred to his "rich earth-brown voice". She went on: "Sometimes it has the loamy texture of a newly ploughed meadow field. Sometimes it's the caress of worn corduroy... Right now I've got to remind myself to breathe. I'm impaled on the blue flames of his blow-torch eyes."

Mr Carman said her description suggested she was fascinated by Mr Terre Blanche. Miss Allan said that Peregrine Worsthorne, Charles Moore and Christopher Hope had written extensively about Mr Terre Blanche's voice. "Hope said it was a Stradivarius played with the master's touch. Charles Moore also referred to his piercing blue eyes. They are not accused of having a relationship with him."

The case continues.

## Diary of libel case journalist 'fantasy'

THE South African journalist Jani Allan, who is suing for libel over a television programme that she says suggested she had an affair with neo-Nazi leader Eugene Terre Blanche, told the High Court in London yesterday that she had never had sex with anyone other than her ex-husband.

Miss Allan, 41, questioned by George Carman QC for Channel 4 Television, said she had a problem dealing with the "reality of the sexual experience". Pressed by Mr Carman on whether she had really not had sex with any man other than her husband, from whom she was divorced in 1984, Miss Allan said: "I find it surprising you find it so surprising. There are people who embrace celibacy."

Mr Carman said he would be suggesting to the jury that Miss Allan was a "dangerous, accomplished liar". His questions followed his production on Wednesday of a notebook in which Miss Allan had written sexually graphic details of an affair with an Italian airline pilot. She told Mr Justice Potts and the jury that the entries were "fantasy", born of her traumatic state. Mr Carman said: "You deliberately, wickedly and desperately invented this story of fantasy to protect yourself from the consequences of perjury." Miss Allan's counsel, Charles Gray QC, objected to the question before she had a chance to answer.

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## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Central heating on CD

Scientists at Hull University are using a compact disc recording of central heating noises in an experiment to find out if such noises are prime of sleepless nights.

Over the next year 36 volunteers will listen to CD to see how their sleep patterns are affected. Scientists hope the results could be used to set European standards for central heating design and the maximum noise levels systems can produce.

Dr Jake Empson, of the university's psychology department, said: "It took a great deal of effort preparing the CD because it had to accurately reproduce the sounds of a central heating system."

## Officer freed

Terence O'Neill, 37, a prison officer held hostage by an inmate at Perth jail, was released unharmed after most 13 hours. The prisoner, described as a sharp instrument, gave himself up soon after.

## Postman jailed

A postman who stole cash from letters on their way to a church charity was jailed for 18 months by Reading Crown Court. James Malcolm, 55, of Iorton, Berkshire, opened the envelopes, removed cash and sent the letters on.

## Ex-priest's bail

Samuel Finbar Penney, 53, a former Roman Catholic priest, was remanded on bail yesterday after appearing in Leamington Spa Magistrates' Court charged with six counts of indecent assault on five members of the same family.

## Letter sold

A letter from Winston Churchill to Lord Wolseley, accepting a post with the 21st Lancers in 1896, was sold to an American bidder for £3,410 at an auction in Loughborough, Leicestershire. A cigar, given to his nurse in 1961, sold for £236.

## Mystery corpse

A corpse found with its head and hands missing off the Isle of Wight last month will be buried within three months if it cannot be identified. Keith Chesterton, Isle of Wight coroner, gave permission for the body to be buried in an unnamed grave.

## Pottery found

Archaeologists have unearthed a Roman rubbish dump of third century glass and pottery outside York. Hilary Cook, of the York Archaeological Trust, said that the find was rare because the Romans usually recycled glass.

## Last roundup

Christopher Russell, a Blackpool donkeyman, on bail on theft charges, no longer has to take his 14 donkeys with him when he reports daily to the police station. Instead of going morning and evening, he can now attend on evenings only, minus donkeys.

## Savile gives cash for hospital food

By JEREMY LAURANCE  
HEALTH SERVICES CORRESPONDENT

SIR Jimmy Savile has stepped in to provide paralysed patients at Stoke Mandeville Hospital with fresh food in place of reheated hospital meals after allegations from hospital consultants that the patients were starving.

He has agreed to provide cash from his Jimmy Savile Trust, which supports the hospital, to buy new kitchen equipment and install a chef for the 120-bed spinal injuries unit to improve the quality and variety of the food.

The *Times* reported on Monday claims by Dr John Silver, a consultant in spinal injuries, that the lack of an appetising diet for spinal patients was leading to malnutrition. Other consultants have also expressed concern that, because the patients are confined to bed for months, they need greater variety in their diet.

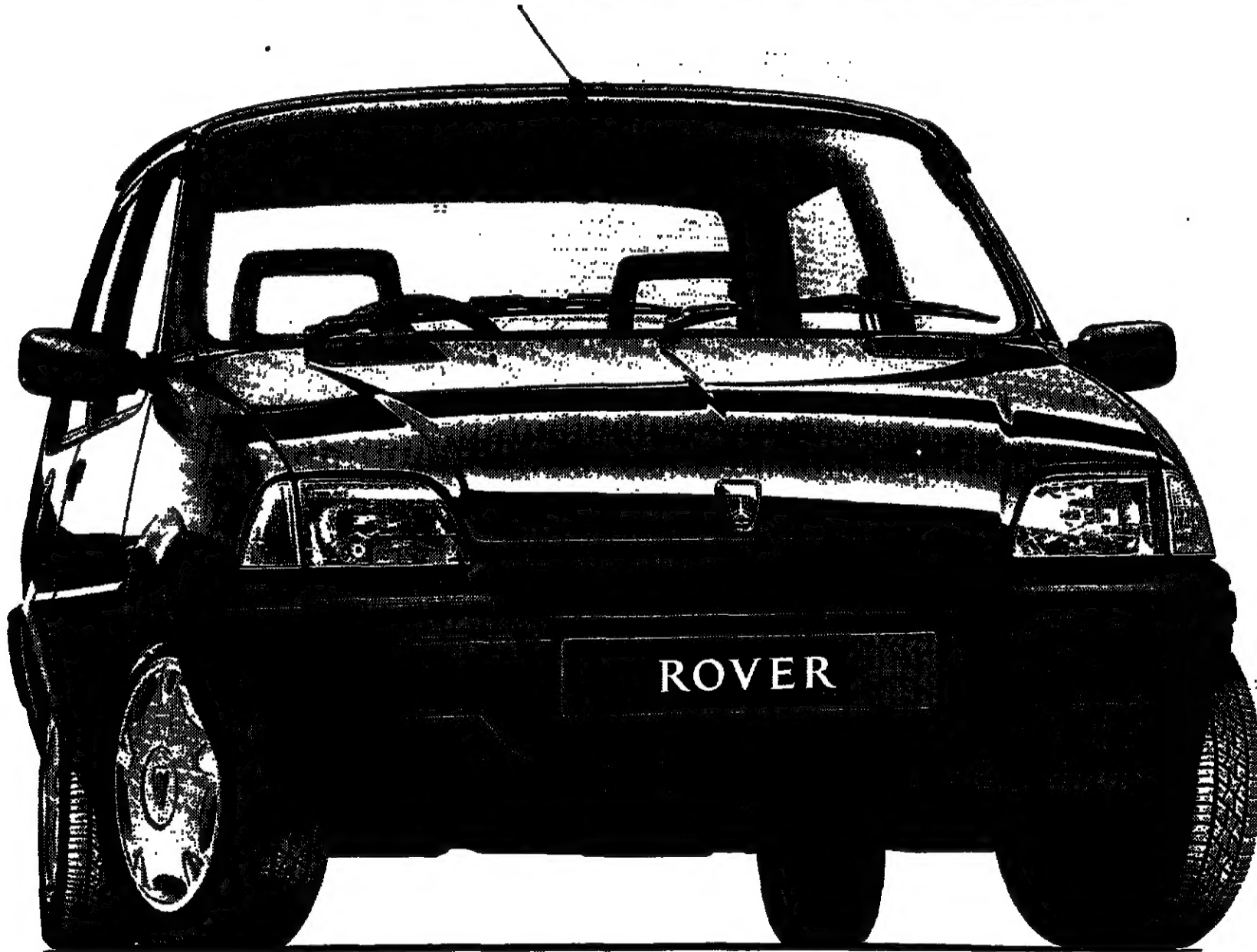
At present, patients eat food prepared in Wales by the "cook-chill" method, which is reheated at the hospital. Sir Jimmy's assistant, Janet Rowe, said: "Jim was concerned about the

food, which is not very good. Many of our patients are with us for eight or nine months. Would you like to eat what amounts to aircraft food for that length of time? We simply want to improve what they're eating by giving them meals more variety and improving the nutritional value."

Ken Cunningham, general manager of the hospital, said *The Times* report had provoked local publicity, and concern had been expressed at high levels in the health service. He said the scheme to provide fresh food had been planned for more than a year and negotiations were under way with several caterers.

"These patients are in hospital for a long time and we need to be more inventive with their food," he said. "The decision is not an indictment of the catering service but a recognition that the needs of these patients are different. They are mostly young adults who are not diseased and have healthy appetites." He said the cost would be tens of thousands of pounds.

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# Long knives are out for Quayle as Bush campaign falters

FROM JAMIE DEITMER IN WASHINGTON

WEEKS of pent-up Republican frustration and discontent over the way President Bush's re-election campaign is being handled have burst to the surface. With anxiety increasing in the party about the president's dismal standing in the opinion polls, several Republican senators called publicly yesterday for Dan Quayle to be dumped as his running mate.

Conservative Republicans rallied to Mr Quayle's defence and urged Mr Bush to dismiss Nicholas Brady, his treasury secretary, and Richard Darman, his budget director, who are blamed in large part for America's poor economic performance.

Despite President Bush's clear denial before a cabinet meeting on Wednesday of any intention of offloading Mr Quayle, the possibility of the vice-president being dropped was still being discussed at the highest levels of the party yesterday.

Late on Wednesday night, Mr Quayle fought back, telling a television interviewer that he had the complete confidence of the president, adding: "Believe me, if I

thought I was hurting the ticket, I'd be gone."

He did not help his cause, however, and laid himself open to charges of hypocrisy by saying in the same CNN interview that if his teenage daughter came home pregnant and wanted an abortion, he would support her. Mr Quayle, who advocates the Republican anti-abortion line, said: "I would counsel her and talk to her and support her on whatever decision she made."

The level of discontent with the Bush-Quayle campaign was on display in the Senate building throughout Wednesday and yesterday. At meetings of two groups of Republican senators there were spirited discussions on what needed to be done to get the campaign back on track.

In the moderate Wednesday Club, most of the 15 or so participants said they believed the vice-president should be dropped and replaced by either Richard Cheney, the defence secretary, or Jack Kemp, the housing secretary. The conservative Republican steering committee, treated Charles Black, a Bush campaign



Public face: Larry King, left, the CNN television interviewer, watches as Dan Quayle is prepared for his controversial appearance

adviser who was asked to attend, as a dashboard. Senator Robert Kasten said, adding: "There were complaints about the chaos in the White House and the disarray in the campaign from almost everyone." In an explosive

speech to the Wednesday Club, Senator Alfonse D'Amato also focused his attack on the president. He criticised Mr Bush for spending too much time at his holiday home in Kennebunkport, Maine. "People think

he is spending all his time on the golf course or his boat," he said. "There is no Bush campaign now. We have to make changes, get rid of Darman and Brady, and get bold, decisive leadership."

While much of the frustration is being taken out on Mr Quayle, conservatives argue that the vice-president is not the problem and that he has become a lightning rod for those in the party who are disgruntled at the way the Bush campaign is being han-

dled. William Bennett, the former national drug control director, said: "Quayle was there when Bush's approval rate was 85 per cent. The problem is it is not clear what the president's plan is to make a second term better than the

first." Richard Viguerie, a highly influential conservative and a founder of direct-mail campaigning, accused party moderates of using Mr Quayle as a scapegoat. "Bush has a Bush problem," he said. "His troubles are a direct result of his failed economic policies."

Bush campaign aides clearly hoped yesterday that the present ugly bout of party infighting will stop once James Baker, the Secretary of State, takes over Mr Bush's re-election effort. Despite White House evasions, senior Bush aides confirmed yesterday that Mr Baker would take command of the Bush-Quayle '92 campaign about the time of the party's Houston convention next month.

There was further dismal news for the Republicans in opinion polls yesterday. According to an Associated Press poll, Americans are far more willing to entrust their future to the Democrats. Although the survey did not ask respondents to specify a preference for President Bush or Bill Clinton, the Democratic candidate, it did show that 56 per cent favoured the Democrats to only 26 per cent the Republicans.

## Escobar's escape leaves ties with America in tatters

FROM BEN MACINTYRE IN NEW YORK

AS COLOMBIAN security forces stepped up their search in the mountains for Pablo Escobar last night in a seemingly futile effort to recapture the world's most notorious drug dealer, relations between Colombia and America hit a new low and media calls for a military offensive against the drug cartels took on a fresh vehemence.

From the point of view of many within the American administration, Escobar is no longer simply a drug baron, but a hostile head of a state within a state, dedicated to undermining American interests, ruthless, calculating and fanatically wealthy.

Escobar wrong-footed both the American and Colombian administrations with consummate style. On Tuesday night, a government delegation, accompanied by 400 US anti-drug agents, marched into the Enrigo ranch house that Escobar had chosen as his prison and attempted to transfer him to a military jail. He did not want to go. Escobar and his henchmen promptly "overpowered" their guards, took four government officials hostage, and began a gun battle that left six people dead.

Colombian commandos attacked at dawn and the hostages escaped while Escobar and nine other leaders of the

Medellin drug cartel apparently slipped into a tunnel beneath the ranch house compound. In a scene that was reminiscent of the closing moments in *Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid*, hundreds of Colombian soldiers surrounded the tunnel and waited until the drug lords gave themselves up.

Escobar called a Colombian radio station on his cellular telephone to say that he would fight to the death. By the time the army got around to searching the tunnel, and pronounced it empty, Escobar was miles away.

Escobar's escape would be amusing, if it were not ultimately such a tragedy for the people of Colombia, current and potential drug addictions the world over, and for the rule of law, international and Colombian. The Medellin cartel has already killed hundreds through acts of terrorism, and thousands more with cocaine.

Enrigo ranch proved a most convenient place to do business from — close to Escobar's Medellin headquarters, protected by guards almost certainly in the pay of the cartel (26 have now been arrested), and already complete with escape routes. Escobar has actually increased his control over the Medellin cartel from prison, wiping out 22 opponents in the past month. No wonder he did not want to be moved.

The Colombian and American governments fell for a ploy they desperately wanted to believe. When Escobar surrendered in June last year, the Colombian constitution was revised, despite objections from Washington, to forbid the extradition of the drug-traffickers to America. Extradition is now informally off, and there is speculation that Washington has already laid plans to capture Escobar and ship him to the United States, if he can be found.

Escobar has already been indicted in Florida.



Escobar continued his business from prison

## US to sign chemical arms pact

BY MICHAEL EVANS  
DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

THE United States agreed yesterday to sign the proposed global chemical weapons ban convention, despite strong reservations about some of the "watered-down" clauses in the draft treaty.

American approval raised hopes that the treaty, which has taken 24 years of negotiation, will be signed later this year or early next year. Fifty countries have already indicated their willingness to sign.

Stephen Ledogar, the US ambassador to the 39-nation Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, said: "Our decision was not reached easily. In many important respects, US preferred positions have been substantially watered down or are completely absent." The convention will ban production, storage and use of chemical arms. Countries will be responsible for destroying their stocks.

## Surrogacy for profit is banned

FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS  
IN ALBANY, NEW YORK

MARIO Cuomo, the governor of New York, signed legislation yesterday banning surrogate parenting for profit in New York state, where an estimated 40 per cent of all such American parenting deals are arranged.

The ban takes effect in a year's time. It was approved by the state legislature last month under pressure from an unusual coalition that included the liberal National Organisation for Women and the New York State Roman Catholic Conference. Under the law, New Yorkers would be allowed to act as surrogate parents for friends or relatives, but could not sign a contract or receive a fee for the service. Neither could brokers.

Infertile couples usually pay a broker a fee of \$16,000 (£8,400) plus \$10,000 to the woman who carries the child.

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## Saddam faces West's ultimatum over access to UN team

FROM JAMES BONE IN NEW YORK AND OUR FOREIGN STAFF

AS THE Western powers considered delivering an ultimatum to Iraq, the chief United Nations weapons inspector issued a warning yesterday that the showdown over President Saddam Hussein's refusal to allow a UN team into the agriculture ministry was rapidly entering the end-game.

Rolf Ekeus, the head of the UN special commission charged with destroying Iraq's most dangerous weapons under the UN resolutions that ended the Gulf war, said on American television that the 70 UN inspectors in Iraq were being severely harassed. "Our people are really in a difficult situation, but they are very courageous and hang on. But that means that they are coming very quickly to an end-game."

A team of UN weapons inspectors was forced to retreat from outside the agriculture ministry in Baghdad on Wednesday because of the harassment after mounting an 18-

day vigil in an effort to gain access to the building.

Diplomats at the United Nations said that Britain, France and the United States were considering delivering an ultimatum to Iraq to allow the team access or face military action. No decision is likely until James Baker, the American Secretary of State, returns to Washington early next week, they said. Mr Baker met King Fahd of Saudi Arabia in Riyadh yesterday to seek Saudi support for military action against Iraq. He is due to see Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, at the weekend.

In Washington, it emerged that a meeting of senior Bush administration officials charged with reviewing the final options for a punitive bombing strike against Iraq was cancelled on Tuesday after doubts were raised in the Pentagon about using military action to force Saddam to comply with the UN resolutions. Richard Cheney, the

defence secretary, and General Colin Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, have questioned how effective a bombing strike would be in disciplining the Iraqi dictator. A paper written by a deputy assistant secretary in the Pentagon and circulated this week is said to have made a convincing case against the usefulness of a punitive strike. It says an allied bombing raid would be fraught with risks if it was not focused and had a clear objective other than just to make the allies feel good.

White House aides say there is a strong sense of caution in the administration and a recognition that bombing Baghdad may not help President Bush's re-election chances. "There is a clear danger of action being seen as an election ploy, as an effort to improve the president's political position here in America," an aide said. "If we bomb Baghdad, Saddam will still be left in power and that might not look so good to Americans."

Nonetheless, yesterday the Pentagon cancelled port visits for four warships in the Mediterranean. Pentagon officials declined to say last night whether the ships, which include the USS Saratoga, an aircraft carrier, have been alerted for possible action.

In Paris, Roland Dumas, the French foreign minister, said the French delegation at the United Nations was under instructions to begin work with France's allies on an ultimatum. "There is no reason to let things carry on as they are; everything says Iraq should give way and obey UN orders," M Dumas said.

Iraq, however, shrugged off the latest veiled threats of Western military action. Tariq Aziz, the deputy prime minister, said in Baghdad that Iraq would not compromise with the United Nations. He repeated Iraqi accusations that some members of the UN inspection teams were spies. "Our problem is not with the security council, but with three imperialist countries controlling the council, meaning France, Britain and America," he said.

Western military experts believe that Saddam is taking a deliberate gamble that any American-inspired attack now would boost his position domestically and raise Iraq's standing in the Arab world. "Since the war, Saddam has always pulled back from the brink in this sort of incident," one senior European envoy said. "The hope is that he will do so again, but, given the man's mentality, that cannot be guaranteed."

One of the few Western reporters now permitted in Baghdad said that, although there were no obvious signs of war preparations, prices of consumer goods had jumped almost 20 per cent since the stand-off began on July 5 and Iraq's currency had plunged against the US dollar since then on the thriving black market.



Saddam rally: Iraqis rejoicing outside the Baghdad agriculture ministry after UN weapons inspectors ended their 18-day vigil

## Rabin offers hope for peace, Baker tells Beirut leaders

FROM ALI JABER IN BEIRUT AND RICHARD BEESTON IN JERUSALEM

JAMES Baker, the American Secretary of State, in a first visit by a high-level US official to Lebanon in nine years, said during talks with leaders in Beirut yesterday that there were fresh opportunities for peace in the Middle East with the emergence of a new government in Israel.

Mr Baker, ending a seven-year embargo which the American administration imposed on visits to Lebanon by Americans, travelled to eastern Lebanon by land from Damascus and met President Hrawi, Rashid al-Solh, the prime minister, and Fares Boueiz, the foreign minister.

After the talks, Mr Baker said that the present time "was important for the area and for the peace process which Lebanon was committed to". He said that he believed there were new possibilities for peace after the new government took power in Israel. "We have discussed this with the two presidents and the minister and we discussed the US desire to end the agony of Lebanon," he emphasised that America was committed to Lebanon's independence and sovereignty.

Mr Baker said that the issue of holding parliamentary elections in Lebanon next month was up to the Lebanese gov-

ernment, but said the poll should be democratic and free of terror and oppression.

As Mr Baker's talks progressed, Walid Khaled, an aide of Abu Nidal, the dissident Palestinian guerrilla leader, was shot dead at a Beirut refugee camp. His death was another in a series of murders that have targeted Palestine Liberation Organisation officials in Lebanon and Europe.

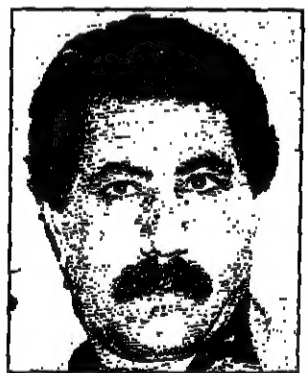
Mr Khaled, a spokesman for the Al-Fatah Revolutionary Council, the Palestinian dissident faction, which opposes the leadership of Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, was found dead in his car outside the Mar Elias camp in southern

Beirut. The identity of his murderers was not known, but a council statement accused "the traitor Arafat" of engineering the killing.

Hours before Mr Khaled was killed, Israeli fighter jets blasted positions of Hezbollah, the pro-Iranian Muslim guerrilla group, in southern Lebanon in eight sorties. At least two people were injured. The police said that the raids were launched by four warplanes and targeted 13 Hezbollah bases in the Iqlim Toufah region, south-east of Sidon.

In Jerusalem, the administration of Yitzhak Rabin took further action against the construction of Jewish settlements in the occupied territories when it cancelled housing contracts for several thousand new homes. However, the new government also announced that more than 10,000 other housing units would be completed. Palestinian leaders and left-wing Israelis have been demanding a total freeze on settlements.

In the occupied West Bank, Palestinians reported that Israeli undercover forces had shot dead Mahmoud Abu Hassan, commander of the Black Panther guerrillas in Jenin, one of the most wanted Palestinian militants.



Khaled: shot dead at refugee camp

## ANC outlines week of action to end rule by de Klerk

FROM MICHAEL HAMILIN IN JOHANNESBURG

SOUTH Africa's course is now set for a collision next week between the forces of law and order, the whites-only government, and the mainly white business community on one hand, and the mass movement of blacks seeking to end three centuries of white rule on the other.

Jay Naidoo, general secretary of the Confederation of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), whose members will be in the forefront of the intensification of the mass action campaign next week, said: "Our aim is to bring this government to its knees, to force it to the negotiating table."

Chris Hani, former chief of staff of Umkhonto we Sizwe, the armed wing of the African National Congress, who is now general secretary of the South African Communist Party, was more forthright. "Our aim is to get rid of the de Klerk government," he said.

Between them, at a press conference in Johannesburg yesterday, was Cyril Ramaphosa, the secretary-general of the African National Congress. The conference was called to mark the failure of negotiations between the government and employers' organisations had tried to agree a way to prevent the 24-hour shutdown of all economic activity.

Outlining the battle plan of the ANC and its allies, Mr Ramaphosa said that there would be a complete withdrawal of labour on Monday and Tuesday, with marches and pickets. On Wednesday there would be city and town demonstrations, occupations and marches. Thursday and Friday's actions would be at local level.

At assessment meetings on Saturday, the anti-government alliance would consider what had been achieved, and on Sunday there would be a day of prayer and a celebration of Women's Day.

President de Klerk and his cabinet have retired to Edendale in the far northern Transvaal for a boshesh (bush council) of the sort called by Boer leaders during the Boer war. The council is to consider the response should be to the demands of the ANC for early majority rule.

Cyrus Vance, the special representative of the United Nations secretary-general who has been sent to South Africa to prepare a report on how best to stop the violence and restart constitutional negotiations, yesterday met leaders of the ANC, the Pan Africanist Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party.

Harare: Zimbabwe's struggling political opposition has created an alliance to challenge President Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) party at the next election (Jan Raath writes). But most of the opposition leaders are elderly veterans of the pre-independence campaign against white rule and regarded as unlikely to find enough support.

"We can, and we will, defeat the government," said the Rev Ndabingiri Sithole, 72, leader of the Zanu (Ndonga) party who returned in January from

eight years of self-exile. "That is the mood of the people." The as yet unnamed alliance was founded at a meeting on Wednesday that drew together Mr Sithole's party, which is based largely on tribal support; representatives of the United African National Council, which ruled the country for ten months during an unrecognised "internal settlement" in 1979; the Zimbabwe Unity Movement, headed by Edgar Tekere, the former secretary-general of the ruling party; and the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe, the descendant of the Rhodesian Front of Ian Smith, the former prime minister.

The meeting was chaired by Mr Sithole, 73, who said yesterday that his political career was over and his presence was as an impartial broker. "We need a new government and we need a strong opposition," he said. Mr Sithole said that the performance of Zanu (PF) over 12 years of independence had been characterised by "corruption, nepotism, fraud and incompetence".

## Lebanon mourns Franjieh

The former Lebanese president, Suleiman Franjieh, 82, Syria's staunchest Christian ally in Lebanon, has died of some pneumonia with heart and stomach complications, a spokesman from the American University Medical Centre said in Beirut. He was one of the last remaining feudal lords who for years fuelled the grinding civil war in Lebanon. His death was taken to his home town, Zgharta, in northern Lebanon. He will be buried in a formal funeral today alongside the grave of his assassinated son, Tony. The Lebanese government announced a seven-day mourning period during which flags will fly at half-mast on all government buildings.

Obituary, page 15

Frank Paul Jones, 33, already accused of slitting the singer Janet Jackson's throat, has been charged in Los Angeles with sending letters containing death threats against her and to her brother Michael Jackson and President Bush.

The Rev Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church will hold its largest mass wedding so far, with 20,000 couples participating, as the centrepiece of a culture and sports festival next month in South Korea, a spokesman said in Seoul.

Martin Brando has bought a \$400,000 home in the San Fernando Valley, owned by the actress Kristy McNichol, for an unnamed friend, the Los Angeles Times said.

The Philippines supreme court has suspended Imelda Marcos's chief lawyer, Antonio Conde, for "gross negligence" and barred him from representing the former first lady and any other client in court for six months.

Vladimir Lenin, the founder of the Soviet state, is so unpopular in post-Communist Ukraine that 16 actors declined to play him in a new five-part film before the role was filled, a local newspaper said in Kiev.

The Pope has recovered so well from surgery to remove an intestinal tumour that he may be able to leave hospital early next week, a doctor said in Rome.

## Cairo backs strategy to save Pyramids from traffic threat

FROM CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN CAIRO

AFTER years of controversy, the Egyptian government announced yesterday approval of a Unesco plan for conserving and developing the Pyramids plateau at Giza, which is claimed as the world's richest archaeological site housing the Sphinx as well as the Pyramids.

Under the blueprint to be implemented from October, the area around the famous pharaonic monuments will be barred to all tourist vehicles and to what the semi-official daily al-Ahram termed "any mechanical, human or construction activity inside what is going to be a closed area".

In order to try to restore the feel of ancient Egypt, all tarmac roads in the designated area will be ripped up and replaced by thoroughfares of sand similar to those existing at the time of the pharaohs over 4,500 years ago. Access for private cars and buses will be restricted to a new circular road to be built around the pedestrianised plateau, well away from the treasures that have been suffering heavily from pollution in recent years and are already the subject of costly preservation schemes.

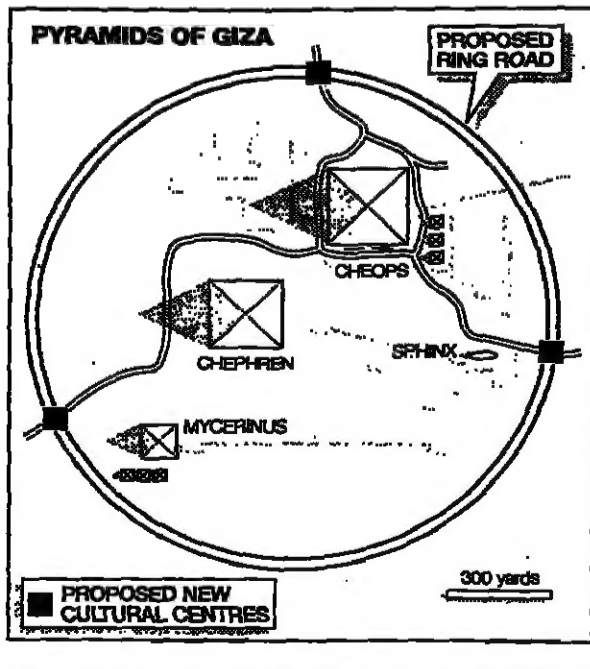
The scheme, al-Ahram said, given the go-ahead by Farouk Hosni, the culture minister, would also involve the removal of "any old accumulations and buildings" that had been constructed previously inside the area which has been turned into something of a burden

for tourists by hordes of persistent hawkers. The plan has been resisted bitterly by the mafia-like Egyptian families who live in villages near the plateau on the outskirts of Cairo and have long made a living from the thousands of tourists. In an effort to minimise resistance on the ground and to cut through Egypt's notorious red tape, the minister has appointed a team of experts whose job is to see that the scheme is implemented quickly.

At present, tourist buses are able to cruise within a few yards of the crumbling Sphinx, creating severe problems with vibration and exhaust fumes. The hawkers have added an atmosphere of frenetic and tacky commercialism that many foreign and Egyptian visitors have deplored publicly.

In addition to the central concept of the ring road and a closed, vehicle-free zone, the Unesco plan also involves the setting up of three self-styled "cultural centres" in the area. Antiquities officials said that the first would be built at the entrance to the historic Mena House Hotel and, as well as narrating facts about the Pyramids and their history, it would be used to sell books and copies of antiquities.

The second, a little farther away, would tell the history and story of the construction of the three Giza Pyramids. The third, which would be visited last under the new arrangements, would deal with the Sphinx.



## Pain weighs down sumo hopefuls on path to stardom

FROM JOANNA PITMAN IN TOKYO

THE life of Japan's sumo champions may look exciting to outsiders. Apart from the occasional split-second clashes in the ring, they divide their time between signing billion-yen sponsorship deals and brushing off the attentions of adoring female fans.

They waddle around in their outside Armani suits, are lionised on television, and are encouraged to indulge in bouts of astonishing intemperance and gluttony. But the route to sumo success has recently become considerably more painful. In this, Japan's last bastion of military discipline, young sumo cadets are force-fed, endurance-tested and bludgeoned into fighting

machines. Only one in 300 can expect to make the grade and one of the first hurdles is the height and weight test before each tournament.

Wrestlers must have a minimum height of 1.73 metres (5ft 6in) and a minimum weight of 75kg (11st 7lb). This has become an ordeal since a few of the less reputable sumo "stables" have taken to hoodwinking the Sumo Association and falsifying their young fighters' vital statistics.

Before this year's Nagoya tournament, a 16-year-old wrestler, falling 3cm (1.2in) short of his height requirement, underwent three hours of surgery to have silicone injected into the top of his

skull. The lump on his head got him through the test and into the ring where a more lumpy rival made short shrift of him. His disgraced "stable master" has since claimed that the silicone has been removed without trace. The silicone injection, according to the weekly magazine *Shukan Hoseki*, has this year replaced the traditional but less dependable ruse which involved repeatedly whacking the unfortunate teenager on the head with a large wooden club until the bump swelled to 3cm in height.

Diminutive sumo cadets are now faced with the choice of enduring a painful and potentially dangerous silicone

implant or becoming the stable's also-runs. Promising youngsters who believe that they will grow taller by hanging themselves from parallel bars for nine hours before their height test find themselves removed from the champion-material class. But those who choose the option of lying on the floor for days on end, in the hope of putting on a few inches, are unceremoniously dismissed as soft little worms.

Not all 14-year-olds find it easy to tip the scales at 11st 7lb. The solution among the most unscrupulous stables is to force the wrestlers to drink vast quantities of water before staggering onto the

scales. Even old adepts would marvel at speed-drinking sumo-style. The hapless youngster begins by drinking after jug of water, tossing them back as if drinking out of a tumbler. By the 18th or 19th jug, he is beginning to gasp, by the 23rd his colleagues give him a hand by pouring it into his mouth and by the 30th, he can only shake his head in submission.

Plunging ash with heat in his eyes, he wobbles unsteadily into the scale room and cases himself gingerly onto the scales. If he is lucky he is certified quickly and rewarded with sweet relief next door. But if he is unlucky, the consequences can be serious.

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# Town that inspired Godfather films turns against the mob



Falcone: teachers staged protest over his death

IN AN unexpected sequel to the *Godfather* films, the popular revolt against the Mafia in Sicily is winning recruits in the home town of the Corleonesi family, Cosa Nostra's most feared clan.

Corleone, a natural fortress in the rugged mountains of Sicily's interior 60 miles from Palermo, has for generations been synonymous with indomitable Mafia power. It was the birthplace and occasional home of such "men of honour" as Salvatore "Totò" Riina, the leader of Cosa Nostra in Sicily who has been on the run for nearly 30 years, and Bernardo Provenzano, another don at large who is believed to belong to the *capo* (dome) of Sicilian Mafia leaders.

Police say Signor Riina, 62,

The home of a top "family" is in the vanguard of resistance to the Mafia, John Phillips reports from Corleone

is suspected of ordering the assassinations on May 23 and last Sunday of Giovanni Falcone and Paolo Borsellino, two campaigning anti-Mafia judges. Signor Provenzano's wife Saveria, 47, emerged from hiding in April and set up home in the town with her two sons.

The history of Corleone is believed to have inspired Mario Puzo, the author, and the Sicilian scenes in the *Godfather* films. Corleonesi such as Vito Ciancimino, a Christian Democrat who went on to become mayor of Palermo but was subsequently convicted on corruption charges, had been key figures in the Mafia and political parties.

In the past two years, however, hundreds of Corleone's 12,000 inhabitants have become prominent in resistance to the mob and its code of silence that is sweeping the island. Sicilians were surprised on Wednesday when the Corleone parish church held a special mass to commemorate Borsellino's death. Afterwards the congregation of 300 staged a torchlight

march through the medieval streets. Last month 800 Corleone school pupils and 40 teachers held a spontaneous demonstration against Signor Falcone's killing.

Rete (network), the new anti-Mafia party, has 40 paid-up members in the town and won 500 votes in Corleone in the April general election. *Città Nuova*, an anti-Mafia newspaper, was founded two years ago with a staff of 30 volunteers and sells 2,000 copies.

"Condemning the Mafia in Milan, Rome and Palermo is relatively easy," said Dino Paternoster, an independent opposition councillor. "But in Corleone, where everyone knows everyone else, it is an achievement. A process of renewal has begun."

Resistance to the Mafia in the town has fuelled discontent with the local police. Three hundred police and soldiers were said to have been deployed in the area on Wednesday in what authorities described as the biggest search for *latitanti* (criminals on the run) in the town for 30 years. But the only sign of the operation was a roadblock manned by two bored officers occasionally asking drivers for their papers.

Local people believe the fugitives frequently return to the town. "It is impossible that Riina has been on the run for 30 years and never comes to Corleone," said Giovanni Perone, a schoolteacher. "I went to school with his wife Antonietta. It's impossible that she doesn't come here. I

remember when I was a child, the carabinieri used to make searches in the country. They would return laden with gifts of cheese."

Inside the Corleone police station, overweight officers sat smoking in the midday heat next to a noticeboard covered with photographs of wanted gangsters. Asked why his men repeatedly failed to make arrests, a young inspector from the mainland shrugs and refers to his Palermo superiors. On Wednesday the government responded to criticism of the Sicilian police by replacing Vito Plantone, the Palermo police commander, with Matteo Cinque, a veteran Neapolitan crime-buster.

The last police photograph of Signor Riina on file is 30 years old. A group of Corleone

pensioners in flat caps gathered at a bar, recalled their erstwhile school chum but gave no clues to his whereabouts. "I knew him when he was a little boy," one patriarch said. "But who could recognise him now?"

Corleone teachers have been in the frontline against organised crime. Before Christmas educational authorities asked all Corleone school pupils to write letters to the men of the Mafia. One class of nine and ten-year-olds wrote: "We want to tell you, mafiosi, that tomorrow many of us children who attend primary school here in Corleone will be magistrates and teachers. We will try to use the powers at our disposal to defeat violence and death."

## UN pressed by Britain to accept Bosnia pact

By James Bone and Adam Lebor

BRITAIN asked members of the United Nations Security Council yesterday to force Boutros Boutros Ghali, the UN secretary-general, to accept last week's London peace accord on Bosnia-Herzegovina.

British diplomats circulated a draft resolution reaffirming the security council's support for the accord, despite Dr Boutros Ghali's objection that it was "not realistic" to expect the UN to monitor heavy weapons in the former Yugoslav republic. It explicitly asks the secretary-general to start drawing up detailed plans to put the heavy weapons under UN supervision as soon as a ceasefire takes hold, and approves in principle a proposal to send 1,100 more UN peacekeepers to undertake the task.

The resolution is expected to be adopted today, and Dr Boutros-Ghali will have to comply because the secretary-general is the "servant of the

council". Britain's unusual challenge to the personal authority of the secretary-general followed an hour-long meeting on Wednesday night between Dr Boutros Ghali and Douglas Hurd, the Foreign Secretary, and current chairman of the European Community's Council of Ministers. They discussed the secretary-general's objections to the EC-brokered peace accord, with Dr Boutros Ghali repeating his concerns that the United Nations was already stretched to the limit.

But Mr Hurd left little doubt afterwards of the importance that the EC attaches to the UN role in monitoring heavy weapons as requested by the three warring factions in Bosnia-Herzegovina. "That problem of the heavy weapons in Bosnia is clearly a key — I would say the key — to a successful peace there," Mr Hurd said.

He added that Dr Boutros-Ghali did not believe the UN was unable to supervise the heavy weaponry, but was concerned about balancing the conflicting demands on the organisation in various parts of the world.

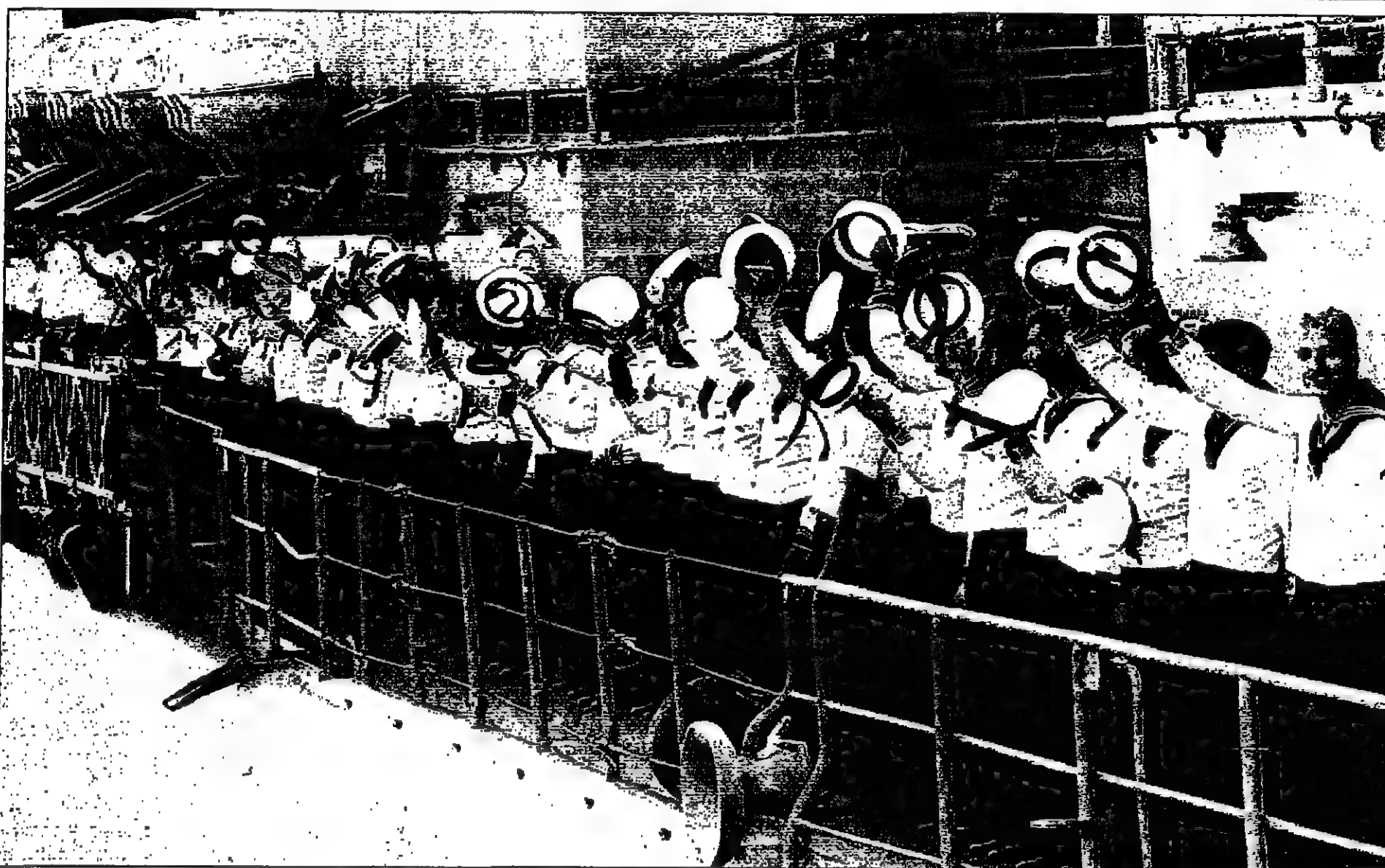
British sources said that the secretary-general would do as he was told to do.

The British draft would approve the monitoring plan drawn up by the UN force commander in the former Yugoslav republics, despite a warning by Dr Boutros Ghali that it would take at least three months to put into effect. It also states, however, that the security council recognises that conditions do not yet permit the deployment of UN "blue helmets" to monitor the heavy weaponry. It asks the secretary-general to prepare for the monitoring operation and to notify the council when it becomes possible, at which time council members will approve the dispatch of the new peacekeeping troops.

In Sarajevo, at least five people were killed and 40 wounded yesterday, in what was a quiet day for the Bosnian capital. The injured included three members of a CNN television camera crew. Those killed had been waiting for food aid in the Bosnian controlled suburb of Hrasnica when a mortar landed at an aid distribution point.

A total of 31 people have been killed and over 160 wounded in Bosnia in the past 24 hours, according to the crisis committee for health.

Balkan war, page 12



Ship shape: Sailors of the German frigate Niedersachsen waving goodbye as the warship was leaving Wilhelmshaven for the Adriatic to join a Nato operation

## Castro attacked over refusal to hold democratic elections

Summiters are focusing on Cuba's political ills, writes David Adams from Madrid

PRESIDENT Castro's refusal to hold democratic elections came under fire yesterday on the opening day of the Madrid summit of Ibero-American nations, composed of Latin America, Spain and Portugal.

President Menem of Argentina declared that Latin America can only resolve its age-old problems of poverty and under-development through democracy. "Nothing can be achieved outside the margins of democracy and liberty," he said. Without breaking protocol by naming Cuba specifically, he was clearly directing his words at Dr Castro's one-party communist rule. "The absolute respect for electoral processes is the only form of democracy," he said.

The Cuban leader, wearing a military uniform, listened to the speech impassively and waited his turn as each leader made their opening remarks to the two-day summit during a round table of heads of government. Felipe Gonzalez, the Spanish prime minister, called for an end to unspecified "authoritarianism" and "political prisoners", in what was also a clear reference to the presence of both in Cuba. "We are aware of our limitations and also of the dangers

that can threaten the stability of some countries," he said in another thinly veiled comment on the precarious political situation of Cuba and its antagonism with America.

Despite the collapse of communism, President Castro still manages to make his presence felt. To his enemies, who include members of his own family, he is a tyrant. To his friends he is an everlasting symbol of revolutionary independence. But to those simply faced with hosting him, Dr Castro's security apparatus represents one of the world's great protocol headaches wherever he travels.

Late into the night on Wednesday hundreds of Madrid police and civil guards were kept waiting for Dr Castro's arrival from Cuba for the Ibero-American summit. Nobody knew when he would arrive, not even his Spanish hosts, including Javier Solana,

the foreign minister, who was waiting to greet him.

Using three Cuban Air jets, one flying doctor, Dr Castro finally showed up at Madrid airport at 1 am. He stepped from the plane in customary olive green military uniform, accompanied by 50 well armed personal security guards.

A crowd of journalists were waiting expectantly for a few words from Dr Castro on his first official visit to the country where his father was born. But protocol was disrupted by two reporters, including a pony-tailed Argentinean closely resembling Che Guevara, the dead Cuban revolutionary hero, began chanting: "Fidel, Fidel." This prompted a group of Miami-based Cuban exile journalists not noted for their cool temperament, to respond with anti-Castro insults, including shouts of "Coward".

Somewhat in contrast to his preferred austerity, the Spanish government has installed Dr Castro at the Madrid Ritz under tight security. But his breakfast at the Ritz may have been spoiled by the Madrid morning newspapers which included an open letter from his exiled sister Juanita in Mexico advising him to step down gracefully from power.

## Disney magic leaves the French cold as firm's shares fall

FROM CHARLES BREMNER IN PARIS

THOSE intellectuals who thought the coming of Mickey Mouse spelled doom for French culture should have had more faith in their countrymen. Euro Disneyland said yesterday that it expected to lose money this year, mainly because the French were failing to turn up in the expected numbers.

Since the opening on April 12, only a million of the 3.6 million visitors to the theme park, in Marne la Vallée, on the eastern edge of Paris, have been French. The next largest groups were the British and then the Germans. "All the French who have come to see it have liked it," Nicolas de Schonen, the Disney spokesman, said in explaining why the company had revised its prediction of profitability in the year ending in September.

The French had been expected to make up half the customers at the 29 attractions. It now appeared, however, that many French were delaying their first visit until after the heavy tourist season, M de Schonen said.

The Disney statement,

which drove share prices lower, confirmed rumours that Europe's biggest theme park, which opened to an immense fanfare coupled with scorn from the arbiters of French culture, was not living up to its own high expectations. The park has clearly suffered from chauvinist sniping in the media against what is seen as an outpost of America in the Ile de France. It was also not helped when farmers protesting against agricultural policies singled it out in June as a symbol of the enemy presence and blockaded it for a morning.

Left-wing newspapers have been reporting every hint that all is not well in the magic kingdom. The sniping continued yesterday with an article in the conservative *Le Figaro* contrasting Disneyland with the sturdy Gallic virtues of the Asterix theme park in the Paris suburbs. One worker there was quoted as saying that everyone knew that "not a mouse is stirring" in Disneyland.

Business Times, page 17

### NEWS IN BRIEF

#### Kohl says Honecker back soon

Bonn: Erich Honecker, the former East German leader, could well be returned to Germany from Russia soon, Helmut Kohl, the chancellor, said. He would not say exactly when, but confirmed that talks were going on in Moscow "which will possibly resolve the problem in the near future" (Ian Murray writes).

The ADN east German news agency, however, reported from Moscow that Herr Honecker could be back in Germany this weekend. The sticking point appears to concern the conditions under which he is handed over.

#### Jail escape

Orbe, Switzerland: Hussein Hariri, a Lebanese Muslim extremist serving a life sentence for hijacking an Air Afrique airliner and killing a French passenger in 1987, escaped from a high-security jail, police said. (AP)

#### Gender swap

Peking: Chinese surgeons have performed what is believed to have been the world's first direct sex-swap operation, during which a woman, 22, received the testicles of a man, 30, who in turn received her ovaries. (Reuters)

#### Land of sloth

Sydney: Australia is a land of sun, surf and sloths, according to the results of a national fitness survey. The government survey found that 50 per cent of Australians were physically inactive or seldom took exercise. (Reuters)

#### Rebels accused

Phnom Penh: Yasushi Akashi, the head of United Nations peacekeepers in Cambodia, accused Khmer Rouge guerrillas of "a deliberate policy of terror" in the areas of the country which they control. (Reuters)

#### Sex arrests

Dhaka: Police in Bangladesh arrested more than 100 female beauticians for giving body massage to male clients in a campaign against an underground sex business.

## Russia's 'wild east' spawns host of winners and losers

FROM MARY DEBEVSKY IN YUZHNO-SAKHALINSK

THE Russian Far East has abandoned the egalitarian ideals of Soviet communism probably more quickly than any other region of Russia outside Moscow. On Sakhalin, in the extreme "wild east", social divisions are highly visible, and often cruel.

Vladimir Dotsenko is one of Russia's new go-getters. Tall, with slightly mournful eyes and the standard double-breasted suit of Russia's coming business class, Mr Dotsenko is chairman of the Sakhalin fisheries exchange. He was formerly a lecturer in economics at one of Moscow's more privileged institutes. He set up the exchange nine months ago, after "feeling

the urge" to try his hand as an entrepreneur.

"There was no future in Moscow," he said from behind his executive desk in the Sakhalin trade centre. "Everything was grinding to a halt. There has to be a better future here. Just look at where we are: Japan, Korea, China, all on our doorstep."

Mr Dotsenko's exchange, with five full-time employees, made 150 million roubles (£330,000 at the market rate) profit in its first four months. This year his sights are set on his first billion. Initially, he dealt in local fish, predominantly canned and frozen fish looking for a buyer. He matched it mostly to consumer goods, struck the deal, took commission from both parties and started again.

When Russia freed prices at the beginning of January, business on the exchanges, and profits, fell sharply. Producers could market their goods directly at "commercial" prices. They had established trading partners and no longer needed a go-between. The exchange had to reduce its commission rates from 3 per cent to 0.5 per cent, just to attract clients.

Now, Mr Dotsenko and his team are diversifying. They want to found a brokerage house so that they can buy goods when they are cheap and sell them when prices rise. At present, commodity exchanges can arrange only direct deals. They cannot buy on their own account. They also want to start a bank. Why? Because they

want to invest their profits in further business development and see no reason to pay interest to the bank for credits, when they could issue the credits on their own security.

The progression from exchange to bank is just one of the freedoms open to Russia's new businessmen because of the total lack of any established institutions.

At the other end of Sakhalin's changing social spectrum, is Mikhail Mikhailovich, who augments his pension by driving a taxi. "Either the government is crazy, or I am crazy," he repeats to himself. When he last went to collect his pension, he asked how anyone could live on the 1,300 roubles he now receives. "It will go up to 3,000 in the next few



months," he was told, but that is small comfort. He calculates that he needs many times that to keep pace with price rises.

Mr Mikhailovich often sounds like an old bolshevik, but only because of his present circumstances. He may half-heartedly the passing of Stalin Street and the Stalin statue that greeted him when

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## Books fit for a queen

Philip Howard on the Balmoral reading list

The Book Trust is about to perform its annual publicity stunt of presenting The Queen with its selection of books of the year for her summer holidays at Balmoral. We all need something to read on holiday, on the beach, and especially up on Deeside, to ward off the Scotch mist and the bores. Something old, something new, something borrowed, something blue. Come August, some unfortunate courier is going to stagger north with his arms sagging like an orange-tinged beneath the weight of 30 of the flashiest books published this year so far, selected from the bogus bestseller lists to give a broad range of fact and fiction, middling brow to middling brow, uncontroversial and unsatisfactory, as books chosen for somebody else all must be. Balmoral already has a Scottish country gent's respectable library of finely bound books of topography and country pursuits. On the whole, when a new book is published the sensible thing to do is to read an old one. And it is possible that up at Balmoral, they are planning to do what the rest of us attempt in August, to read something long and testing for which there is no time during the rest of the year, such as Proust or Lucretius.

The Queen was introduced to books by Henry Marten, the dear old bumbling provost of Eton, and joint author of a popular pedagogic *History of England*. Marten kept lumps of sugar in his pocket, as though his first-ever girl pupil might turn out to be a pony. In fact, he munched them himself, between bits of his handkerchief. He never looked directly at the princess, but occasionally addressed her in the way he addressed the Eton boys, as "gentlemen".

Relations between royals and books can be dodgy. When they feel literary urges coming on, many of the Royal Family, from the Prince of Wales to Princess Michael of Kent, now write a book instead of reading one. When Prince Philip visited a Cambridge college as chancellor of the university, a senior academic observed: "He was wonderful with the kitchen staff, quite good with the undergraduates, lamentable with the dons."

Contrary to received literary prejudice, the Royal Family quite like books, in their place. Here is The Queen Mother at Balmoral. In the year she was widowed, she wrote *Edith Sitwell* for her literary anthology, *Book of Flowers*: "I started to read it, sitting by the river, and it was a day when one felt engulfed by great black clouds of unhappiness and misery, and I found a sort of peace stealing round my heart as I read such lovely poems and heavenly words. I can never thank you enough for giving me such a delicious book wherein I found so much beauty and hope, quite suddenly one day by the river."

The Queen's grandfather was not so bookish, being more interested in stamps, which suit the royal predilection for hierarchy. Referring to authors, George V said: "People who write books ought to be shut up."

George IV, unkindly mocked, was a bookish royal, a friend and sponsor of Walter Scott and Jane Austen, who dedicated *Emma* to him. The Prince Regent thanked her for "the handsome copy of your last excellent novel," and added that many of the nobility at Brighton, "have paid you the just tribute of their praise."

George III — in spite of saying to Gibbon, "Another damned thick square book. Always scribble, scribble, scribble, eh, Mr Gibbon?" — made a fine collection of thick books. They formed the nucleus of the British Library. He was handsome to Dr Johnson, and sound on proof reading to Fanny Burney.

James I was another royal reader and author, and the first Elizabeth wrote poems and memorable speeches. Going back to the roots of the monarchy, Alfred the Great introduced sanctions against the unbookish, threatening to sack his nobles unless they learnt to read. As he wrote himself: "As a result, nearly all the ealdormen and reeves and thegns applied themselves in an amazing way to learning how to read, preferring to learn this unfamiliar discipline (no matter how laboriously) than to relinquish their offices of power."

Up at Balmoral this summer, they will be dancing reels at the gillies' ball and walking and riding and biffing and following other country pursuits. But they will also be reading. It is a royal pursuit with a surprisingly long history.

Reform of this year's public spending round was the Chancellor's bright idea, says Peter Riddell

## Lamont's bathtime tune

A WEEK IN POLITICS

The Treasury has, for once, managed a public relations coup. Norman Lamont prepared the ground for Wednesday's cabinet discussion of public spending by warning about the need for tight restraint. The statement afterwards was even tougher than expected: spending will be held down to existing planned limits next year, instead of the usual slippage of a few billion, and there will be a new medium-term framework for control of expenditure. The hair-shirt spirit was duly reflected in the headlines in yesterday's papers. The new age of austerity has begun. But now comes the hard part of deciding individual programmes.

There will be a tight squeeze for the next few years, but Wednesday's announcement is neither as tough nor as novel as Downing Street implied. We have been here before. Joel Barnett, Labour's chief secretary to the Treasury from 1974 to 1979, must be amused at talk of a new, tighter system of control. A dip into his *Inside the Treasury* reveals similar attempts. Cash limits were introduced in the mid-1970s to restrain spending at a time of rapid inflation, while in the early 1980s, a new system of plan-

ning in cash was brought in. These initiatives worked at first in restraining expenditure. The system, however, has several flaws. First, there are strong upward pressures resulting from the growing number of elderly people and from rising expectations of public services. Second, spending is heavily influenced by the state of the economy. Unemployment related benefits now account for nearly a fifth of total spending. Third, new policies invariably cost money. Alleviating the impact of the poll tax cost billions of pounds, as John Major predicted in his days as chief secretary in 1987-89. The government's largely unappreciated commitment to mass higher education — a bigger expansion in numbers than in the post-Robbins days of the 1960s — is pushing up spending. Encouraging more schools to opt out of local authority control adds to cost pressures, as does the introduction from next April of both the new system of local authority run community care and the council tax. "Reform" is not cheap.

Human, or rather political, nature also intervenes. It is easier to agree tough targets for two or three years ahead than for the immediate future, especially before an election. Virtue can always be postponed. A longer than expected recession, plus what were euphemistically described as "targeted" increases in spending on health, transport and education have pushed spending up by nearly £6 billion this year and £13 billion next year above previously agreed levels. No wonder Margaret Thatcher was heard complaining about laxity.

A tightening after the election was inevitable, but spending departments have put in additional bids, amounting to £14 billion above existing plans, only in part because of the weak economy. Mr Lamont warned a few weeks ago that "no responsible government can allow recession to become an excuse for a

permanent expansion in the proportion of the nation's wealth spent by the state. The growth of public expenditure cannot be divorced from the real growth of the economy, in bad times as well as good."

Mr Lamont decided, apparently after thinking it over in his bath, that the traditional spending round had had its day. Ministers had every incentive to push as hard as they could. So he proposed that rather than overall totals should be firm not just for the year ahead, but for the two years following. So, once the cabinet has decided the overall target, the main discussion will be about the allocation of available resources under a new "top-down" approach. The Treasury has conceded that these decisions will be taken collectively by a committee, and ultimately by the cabinet, to establish priorities by discussion rather than by bargaining. But the committee will be chaired by the Chancellor, and he is supported by the prime minister, both on this issue and on overall macroeconomic policy.

In practice, this year's spending round will be tighter than before, since the usual drift above previous plans will not be allowed: no more £6 billion rises. Unavoidable increases in spending caused by the recession, rising student numbers and reform of the common agricultural policy will be financed either out of the unallocated reserve of £8 billion, or by reductions in existing plans. Talk of cuts is generally misleading, although some previous plans will be reduced.

Wednesday's cabinet meeting took a long time, since spending ministers wanted to digest the implications. Afterwards they made the appropriate loyal remarks about the need for everyone to show restraint. When a prime minister backs a Chancellor as strongly as Mr Major is now backing Mr Lamont, other ministers have no choice. But it is easy to be in favour of collective discipline until your department is affected. Michael Heseltine has already volunteered to reduce the small bid from the trade and industry department, but other ministers

are in a more difficult position. Specific manifesto promises — such as index-linked increases in retirement pensions and child benefits — will be honoured, but other, less specific intentions will have to be postponed. The proposed urban regeneration agency is likely to be a good deal less ambitious than was originally conceived.

The projected totals for the years up to the next election are tight, and will allow only limited growth in real terms even if the inflation rate drops to the forecast 2.25 per cent a year. There is an important safety valve for these plans will exclude social security benefits related to unemployment. The stated aim is to get a grip again on public finances. The unstated aim is to allow pre-election tax cuts.

These ideas sound fine in theory and may, like previous shock and awe, work in the immediate future in restraining the growth of spending. But the inherent institutional pressures will not disappear. Departments will always bargain for more.

This week's statement was really a Treasury reassertion of control within Whitehall. After all, as one senior official said, "we are the one institution in the land interested in what the country can afford".

## A man who can't make peace

Martin Ivens talks to Lord Carrington, Europe's mediator in the Balkans' bloody civil war

It was the perfect time for an interview with Lord Carrington about the value of European diplomacy in ending the Yugoslav conflict. The United Nations secretary general had clashed with Carrington, the EC chief negotiator for Yugoslavia. Boutros Boutros Ghali said Carrington had failed to tell him that his latest deal involved using UN troops. The ceasefire, brokered last Friday and broken on Sunday, was not feasible in the first place, he said. An announcement was made on Wednesday that Douglas Hurd was off to New York to patch up the quarrel.

My conversation with Lord Carrington at Christie's offices in St James's got off to a puzzling start when he denied that the Foreign Secretary was off to the UN at all. "I should know," I spoke to him this morning, he said. "I cursed the usually impeccable *Times* foreign desk for misleading me. Still, he was perfectly affable."

Lord Carrington is modest about his achievements in the field: "I have been doing this for a year. I have had one or two minor successes." He is acutely conscious of the bad impression given when an agreement he has pieced together is no sooner signed than broken. "Where do you go from here? You can't go on negotiating ceasefires which are quite clearly signed in bad faith." Nonetheless, he will go on negotiating them.

The view of Major Lewis Mackenzie, the UN commander in Sarajevo, is more acid: "God protect us from ceasefires. It seems that whenever we have a ceasefire the level of fighting goes up." Lord Carrington's

opponents among the warring participants and hostile sections of the German press also say his very appearance in Yugoslavia is a catalyst for violence.

Lord Carrington is appalled by "the human misery, the sheer cruelty of it all" when discussing the plight of civilians forcibly removed by ethnic cleansing campaigns. His duty is to go back to attempts to broker still more local agreements, to stem the blood-red tide lapping around the shores of the Balkans. If that is a limited ambition then so is his brief. "It is really up to the UN whether it wants to intervene militarily." As an honest broker, he has "no personal feelings" about military intervention, although Whitehall's unstated view appears to be that the Balkans are not worth the bones of a single one of the Grenadier Guards (the regiment in which Lord Carrington served after Sandhurst). "There doesn't seem to be much enthusiasm for it," says the sixth baron insouciantly.

He denies that the muddle between Bonn, Paris and Brussels over recognition of Croatia and Bosnia has made the situation worse, but with the qualification that "the EC, in conjunction with the United Nations, has got to make up its mind where it is going to go."

I put it to him that Yugoslavia is the Americans' little joke at the expense of Europe's pretensions. Last year Mr Delors declared that the EC was to have an ambitious foreign and defence policy. The French rejoiced that the end of the Cold War meant the Yanks could at last go home. The Germans said they would assume a real diplomatic



'Now we're really getting serious': *Frankfurter Allgemeine's* ironic view of Lord Carrington's mission

role after the Gulf War debacle. Then Yugoslavia erupted as an immediate test of the new pan-European diplomacy. After James Baker's initial blundering speech in Belgrade last year in favour of a united Yugoslavia, the Americans showed little interest. One year later, it seems that every diplomatic move made by the EC automatically raises expectations of outside military intervention against the Serbs, which is then dashed by Western chiefs-of-staff, who take a grimly realistic view of the logistics involved.

Lord Carrington, however, is firm: "I don't think the problem arises in the Community. The problem arises because of the intransigence in Yugoslavia." He is right: there seems to be an appetite for war in Yugoslavia unsated by 12 months of horror. At Lancaster House when Lord Carrington was negotiating his Rhodesian settlement, deep down at least the participants wanted peace.

With a world-weary sigh, Carrington, now 73, discourses on the endless prevarication of these Balkan chaps. The Bosni-

an Muslims seem as bad as the Serbs. I was rather reminded of the gallery of Tory Northern Ireland ministers who have privately derided the "bickering bog-trotters" on either side of the sectarian divide. Yet these were more like the accents of Lawrence Durrell's eccentric heroes of diplomatic life, the Poles, Mowbrays and Antrobus of *Esprit de Corps*, *Sauve qui Peut* and, above all, *Stiff Upper Lip*. The dips, if you have not read these comic masterpieces, are often left stranded in some ungodly Balkan hole called

with the state of Albania proper, sucking in the fledgling republic of Macedonia. In the wings wait Turkey — Muslim in all but name — and Orthodox Greece, which is hypersensitive to its northern borders and the no-man's-land of Macedonia. From a payphone at the bottom of Christie's grand staircase, I called *The Times* to be told that Mr Hurd is going to New York after all. I went back to break the news to Carrington, supposedly at the heart of events in the Balkans. "Oh, he, then? Good for him."



...and moreover  
**ALAN COREN**

In common with all my previous surrealist schemes to net five million pounds without getting out of bed, this one is an absolute corker. Indeed, I say five million only because it is tempting providence to pitch one's hopes too high. You will say: I have this feeling, call it a sixth sense, there's a lot of it in my family, that he is going to tell us about it. The man is a fool to himself, no wonder his other surrealist schemes went belly up, what is to stop us, as soon as he has revealed all here, from running out and grabbing the five million for ourselves? My reply, of course, is that the whole point is to reveal all here, thereby making it copy-right to me. Anyone attempting to nick it thereafter will render himself liable to the full majesty of a sockful of sand brought down sharply on the ear.

First wind of the scheme came to me only seconds after I had phoned Flowerspeaking Bookings at Folkestone and been passed to extension 388. The wind had seagulls on it. I could hear them crying behind the voice of the maiden enquiring whether she could help me. Now it was a soft and captivating voice, and while I have come to be cautious of un-researched aural stimulation ever since learning that the fit of the lissome bimbo in the Mannikin commercial belonged to Miriam Margulies, the mind nonetheless was encouraged by this consonance of girl and gull to conjure up a sun-kissed tropic strand occupied only by me, eight gramophone records, the

works of Shakespeare, God, and Wodehouse, and my choice of one luxury, viz the tenant of extension 388. I, who had rung up merely in pursuit of the relative fares of ferry and plane, now — and despite the unlikelihood of being shipwrecked in the Channel and washed up on Tahiti — immediately plumped for the ferry. I had been subliminally subverted.

It was only after I had dictated my credit card details that I asked 388 if I had really heard seagulls. "Yes," she said, "they come here of a lunchtime due to people throwing their crusts over the wall into our carpark," but by then it was too late for any douché to chill what had become my purely mercantile lust. For the scheme had dawned on me.

More and more business is conducted via the telephone. Every day, a stupendous amount of money changes cars, and it is in the best interest of those selling to ensure that their buying are in as receptive, ie, as donative, a frame of mind as possible. But hitherto after we had successfully reached our dialled number, one of only three things happened. We heard either a live human voice, a recorded human voice, or a length of wall-to-wall Muzak offering us the choice of four vertical surfaces to climb up while we waited. What we never heard was a combination of the human voice and a recording working in close harmony, with the purpose of max-

imising marketing potential. Let me extrapolate from my seagull experience. You are, say, tawling Yellow Pages for a decent shoe-repairer. You ring one and hear in the background the noise of hammering and whistling. "What is that?" you enquire. "That, sir? That will be our elves, cobbling away, day and night. We find traditional methods best." You would look no further. You would be running round there with a sack of busted brogues before you could say Heath Robinson. Or imagine you are trepidantly seeking a reliable dentist: as you get through, you hear the faint strains of the National Anthem. "That, sir? That will be Her Majesty leaving. Just a scale and polish this time, but the band likes to keep its hand in. Now, would you care for an appointment?" Not half you would, just as you would not think twice, when seeking a competent garage, if you heard the perfect pitch of a Williams-Renault shouting above it to the effect that no, you had not been mistaken. Nigel would never think of going anywhere else.

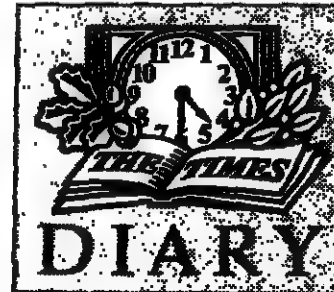
As soon as I have set up my tape stock smart businessmen among you should feel free to ring. If, when you do, you hear what seems to be the background voice of Richard Branson begging me to meet him to discuss his switchboard requirements, don't hang up. Mr Coren will come to the phone as soon as his enormous workload permits.

### Smith gets a grip

FOLLOWING the shadow cabinet elections yesterday, John Smith is on the threshold of gaining a stronger hold over his party than Neil Kinnock ever hoped for even in his sweetest dreams. Smith's supporters swept to success in the elections yesterday, and many of the same people, including his closest front-bench colleagues, are also poised to take power in the National Executive Committee in October, creating an almost unprecedented congruence between Labour's two traditional power-bases.

For the first time, almost all the seven constituency places — for years the preserve of the Labour left — look likely to go to Smith's shadow cabinet colleagues. In the mid-eighties the seats invariably went to opponents of the leadership such as Tony Benn, Dennis Skinner, Eric Heffer and Ken Livingstone, but this year's elections, by constituency parties traumatised by the fourth successive general election defeat, promise a dramatically different result. Robin Cook (Smith's leadership campaign manager), Bryan Gould, John Prescott, Tony Blair, Gordon Brown and David Blunkett can all expect to be appointed, so making the shadow cabinet and the NEC effectively one and the same. Benn and Skinner — almost the only NEC members dissenting from party policy in the Kinnock years — are tipped to lose their seats.

Lewis Minkin, Labour historian and author of a study of the party's conferences, says: "There has to be some room for the tensions within the party to find expression, and if there is a total convergence of the NEC and the shadow cabinet, that can't happen."



Ironically, the sole representative of the back benches and the party grassroots is likely to be the very man accused by some of ruthlessly snuffing out left-wing dissent in both the parliamentary party and the NEC — Neil Kinnock himself.

### Truant disposition

JOHN PATTEN has once again upset the educational establishment by his failure to show up. The Council for Local Education Authorities meeting in Liverpool expected the secretary of state to address its conference today. Indeed its agenda lists him as a speaker. But instead they will hear Baroness Blatch, the minister of state (who was tipped by some as a possible secretary of state for national heritage if David Mellor had resigned).

The Association of Head Teachers was also disappointed, when Patten failed to address its conference in Bournemouth last month. "I think you may find they will get a earful from Baroness Blatch for trying to bounce us," says an aide. "The fact is that Mr Patten never agreed to attend the conference." Peter Smith, spokesman for the education authorities, says: "Delegates are disappointed because he should be here and he should be listening."

After the Scottish National Party's lacklustre performance in the general election, Old Moore's Almanack thinks the party's fortunes are due for a revival. The new edition predicts a Scottish declaration of independence next year. Surely Old Moore is guilty of taking SNP leader Alex Salmond rather too seriously. "Scotland free by '93," he told his conference last October.



### Nowhere man

EVEN as our composers were putting the final touches to today's full-page advertisement for the legalisation of cannabis, the organisers, Release, were still waiting to hear from one of the original signatories, Paul McCartney. McCartney, a staunch campaigner 25 years ago when the organisation first advertised in *The Times*, was approached three weeks ago to sign the current ad, and has been based on numerous occasions since. "We finally got through to his agent on Wednesday. He told us that Paul was in his recording studio in Sussex, and even she could not disturb him," said Release's director Mike Goodman yesterday. "I think it is a pity that he has not signed."

But McCartney's views seem

confused at best. Arrested for possession in Barbados in 1984, he said: "It's a whole lot less harmful than whisky, rum punch, nicotine and glue." Yet when asked about his signature on the original 1967 advert in 1988, he said: "At the time it didn't seem the least bit radical. But now — to imagine that Jonathan Aitken came round and solicited my support... now's when it looks far out to me."

Now that his passport has been safely returned by London magistrates, Ian Maxwell is at liberty to plan his summer holidays with the family. While none of his aides would yesterday disclose where he and his wife Laura plan to go, his spouse comes from a wealthy Chicago family. Few would be surprised if his in-laws, the Plumbers, have helped pay for a trip to the States — with a lengthy stay with the American relatives, of course.

### Roll up

WHEN it was disclosed that Baroness Thatcher was considering a lucrative offer to act as a consultant to Philip Morris, the world's biggest tobacco company, it fell to Elizabeth Buchanan, Cecil Parkinson's former special adviser, to handle the task.

Buchanan, who works for Lowe Bell Communications, the company run by Sir Tim Bell, has handled Thatcher's press enquiries since the election. She did not require much briefing about the approach from Philip Morris, for it was she who had tried — and failed — to secure a contract for Lowe Bell to handle the tobacco company's public affairs in Britain. The non-smoking Buchanan was charged by Bell with the task of making his company's pitch to Philip Morris. Instead the contract was awarded to IAA Green Associates.





## MELLOR SHOULD STAY

There are good and bad reasons for able politicians to be forced into resignation. Being hounded from office by newspapers at a time when the press has an interest in resisting legislation on privacy is not a good reason. David Mellor has clearly behaved foolishly in his private life. There is no evidence worth the name which makes that behaviour relevant to the performance of his public duties. He is a vigorous, intelligent and capable cabinet minister who shows every sign of succeeding in the job to which John Major appointed him.

Many textbook reasons are given for ministerial resignation. After Crichton Down, a minister, Sir Thomas Dugdale, was seen to resign because an official in his department made a mistake that merited such exemplary remorse. But few ministers since have felt obliged to follow that principle. In the Crichton Down case and since, at the heart of every resignation has been a realisation by a minister that he or she has lost the confidence of political colleagues.

Some have gone, for instance, as a result of gaffes that undermined the credibility of their department, such as Edwina Currie over salmonella. Others such as John Profumo were seen to have lied to the House of Commons, long regarded as a more heinous crime than, for instance, lying to a wife or to the public. The only real reason for resignation is not moral but political: that a minister has so embarrassed the government or its leader that the prime minister decides the political cost of keeping him outweighs that of "letting him go".

In this case the offence of which Mr Mellor stands accused is that of marital infidelity, an offence that encompasses many another politician and possibly even some as senior as he is. The offence has been compounded by a handful of unwise statements by himself and the fantastical magnifying glass held up to his infidelity by some newspapers. They have done this with particular glee because Mr Mellor is the minister charged with looking into the need for a law on privacy, a law to which, ironically, he is known to be averse. In other words, a campaign is under way to

cause the government such lasting embarrassment over Mr Mellor that he has to go, so that no law on privacy can subsequently be enacted.

What will most likely hold new laws at bay is a convincing demonstration of self-regulation. The sight of it being tacitly abandoned will have the opposite result. The wobbly course of the Press Complaints Commission in meeting to address and then not addressing the Mellor case on Wednesday may have given a tactical victory to the tabloid editors. But learning the commission may help win them the immediate skirmish at the cost of the larger battle.

The obvious response now from Mr Major and his colleagues is simply not to give in to the pressure to return the same defiant gesture to the press as the press is giving them. This may not be easy. Margaret Thatcher had an uncomfortable habit of using her private office to fly kites and "semi-detach" even loyal ministers who had become embarrassments, shortly before decapitating them, as John Biffen and Sir Leon Brittan learnt to their cost. Mr Major may be made of sterner stuff, helped in this case by the absence of MPs from Parliament. He can stand by his friend and tell Fleet Street to publish and be damned. That is what he should do, and in effect, has done.

What is important for the press — and their readers — is to separate the Mellor affair from the debate about privacy. Here again is an example of hard cases inviting legislators to make bad law. No law was ever going to stop the tabloid press from pursuing Mr Mellor's private life. Once pursued, only considerations of editorial taste and judgment, likely to vary with different newspapers and different readerships, would govern which material was fit to print. Nobody ever said the freedom of the press was a freedom whose enjoyment would never be troublesome. What balances it is the freedom of public figures and their superiors to refuse to be embarrassed, to apologise to their families and their colleagues, to face down their critics and to invite judgment on their public deeds not their private ones.

## OVERDUE FOR REPEAL

Today *The Times* carries a similar advertisement to the one it published exactly 25 years ago. It does not call for a breaking of the law, merely for a change in the law. It does not call for the decriminalisation of all narcotics, strong though many libertarians feel the case for that is. It addresses itself to a particular narcotic, most widely known as cannabis, whose outlawing is little more than a historical oddity but one with serious side-effects.

The dividing line in any society between acceptable and unacceptable narcotics, as between other aspects of private behaviour, is determined by the habits of generations. At various points of British history, gambling, nicotine, spirit consumption, prostitution, homosexuality, opium and heroin use have been legally restricted if not actually criminal. At other times they have been considered legitimate, if not always admired, activities. One generation's illicit casino owner is another's contributor to party funds.

Nothing indicates the community's confused reactions to narcotics more than the inclusion or exclusion of certain substances from the banned list. Vast numbers of young people in Britain now regularly take a mild (technically illegal) stimulant called Ecstasy. Many use it as a substitute for alcohol, which they regard as much more dangerous because it affects motor reflexes and because it is pharmacologically addictive. The same goes for cannabis, especially in the black community, where it has long been preferred to the lethally addictive alcohol and nicotine. That community sees as hypocritical and racist a society that ennobles the makers of drink and tobacco products, and taxes those products for the public benefit, yet outlaws their less toxic relaxants.

The law banning cannabis sale and use is all but unenforced. Some critics of legalisation say that since any narcotic use is

to be discouraged, the best policy is merely to let the existing law fall into disuse. There would be a case for this were soft drugs not a huge industry, with a production and distribution chain operating outside and in open contempt for the law. In Northern Ireland, paramilitary gangs survive on the cannabis business, as do gang leaders in many urban ghettos.

The criminalisation of cannabis renders the policing of such communities much harder. Laws that do not enjoy widespread consent undermine respect for the law. Cannabis is the bread and butter of an industry that criminalisation has done nothing to diminish and probably enhances. Young people who refuse to see it as dangerous are invited into a world where the line between a misdemeanour and outlawry is hard for them to discern. Not surprisingly, the police are among those who would welcome a drastic pruning of the banned drugs list.

These questions are taxing lawmakers and policemen in most Western countries. Such is the taboo surrounding all intoxicants and narcotics that rational debate is hard. The history of alcohol prohibition in America and of arguments surrounding the decriminalisation of homosexuality, casino betting and Sunday observance, well demonstrate the passions such subjects arouse. Older generations see a slippery slope down which the young appear to be sliding.

Less easy to abuse than many legal drugs over whose possession no restraint is imposed, cannabis and similar mild narcotics are not dangerous drugs. They are widely used by large sections of the population. It is the strangest thing that after 25 years they are still on the banned list and the taboo surrounding them is still so strong. The tussle to free the individual from the nanny state is still far from won.

## NICE GUYS COME TOP

The days of the brash, arrogant tycoon may be numbered. If you want to get on in business, better to be mild-mannered, civilised and nice to journalists. The first *Presswatch Quarterly*, published yesterday, which monitors the press coverage of Britain's top 500 or so companies, seems to have found an uncanny correlation between bosses with large, dominating egos and an unfavourable press; and on the other side, between polite, unassuming chiefs and good coverage.

The authors of the report have either failed to notice this correlation or are too delicate to comment upon it. But a *Times* analysis (inevitably subjective) finds that more than half of the top 25 negatively portrayed companies are run by men noted for their imperiousness (while the rest are included for their bad press performance or poor service to the public). In the good publicity league table, two-thirds of the most-liked 25 have popular and modest bosses.

The company with the best coverage of all is Wellcome, a business headed by John Robb, a quietly spoken Scot. Fourth in the league is Cadbury Schweppes whose last chairman, Sir Adrian Cadbury, has just chaired a committee which proposed that the jobs of chief executive and chairman of a company should be held by different people. (It was the height of Ernest Saunders' hubris, while he was still chief executive of Guinness, to grab the chairman's job too, thereby breaking a pre-takeover promise by unseating the well-respected — and famously nice — Sir Thomas Risk.)

This is a change of mood from the 1980s, when the more authoritarian a company chairman was, the more he seemed to be

feared in the press? The change has already taken place in politics, with the removal of the dynamic but autocratic Margaret Thatcher in favour of the consensual and enigmatic John Major.

Before Mrs Thatcher, many people lamented what they saw as the paralysis of British politicians and industrialists, who were unable to say boo to the trade unions and who watched impotently as other countries outperformed Britain. This powerlessness of politicians was denounced by Sir Ian Gilmour in *The Body Politic*, published in 1969. "Most British prime ministers since 1918... have seemed to hoard power rather than use it. Maybe the system naturally produces weak or moderate leaders."

The institutional flaw that he thought he detected turned out not to exist; though the disproof of his theory, in the person of Mrs Thatcher, was not entirely to his liking either. Her arrival on the political scene, and the deregulation she introduced, spawned a whole breed of tough, ambitious British managers. By the height of their power, in the mid-1980s, they had made their companies hugely profitable, laying off workers and reaping the benefit of the consumer boom.

But hubris turned to nemesis by the end of the decade. In the search for quick profits, many of these men became obsessed with takeovers and expansion of their empires. The results were often overblown and unmanageable conglomerates, whose rationale was unclear. Now perhaps the tide has begun to turn. The presence of ICI in third place could be a sign that good, old-fashioned organic growth and a safe pair of hands will be the new fashion of the 1990s.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 071-782 5000

### Cost of protecting the government's stance on economy may prove too high

From the Master of St Catharine's College, Cambridge

Sir, The time is rapidly approaching (if, indeed, it is not already here) when Mr Major must consider whether the nation is being asked to pay too high an economic and social price to protect his political credibility, and that of Mr Lamont.

It is all very well for the prime minister and the Chancellor to insist that there is no alternative to their present strategy — no lower real rate of interest than the one they have imposed to offset Mr Lawson's profligacy and sustain the exchange, no different rate of exchange than the one that happened to obtain when Mr Major decided to impose German monetary discipline on the British unemployed, no possibility of attempting to reduce social distress until the pursuit of "zero inflation" had caused insupportable pain and deprivation. This is nonsense: our present situation is in large part the result of choice.

Mr Major lashed us to the German mast and now tells us that deflation is the only acceptable response to recession. He and his associates made a ghastly mistake in entering the exchange-rate mechanism (ERM) at the wrong rate and probably at the wrong time. It is that — a misjudgment sustained by dogmatism — which boxes the economy into its present misery. And it is the fear of what might follow a decision that we can no longer bear the cost of Germany's reunification that prevents the government from changing course to help the British people. But the admission of failure and the political fall-out that would follow a realignment of policy would be far more Mr Major's problem than Britain's.

Obviously, having manhandled the economy into a near-impossible position, the government is not entirely wrong in pointing out that alternatives might well be very painful. But that is its fault. The misery that it has intensified could not have been avoided entirely in a world where all economies are slowing down, and it will ultimately end, for slumps do not last for ever.

But the consequences of the government's economic misjudgments and doctrinaire policies — higher unemployment, lower living standards, less adequate public services, greater insecurity, and less productive investment than we should otherwise have known — are inescap-

ably present around us. They represent welfare and human potential destroyed for ever. Mr Major is an honourable man. Should he not do the honourable thing and help his country, no matter what the political cost to him?

Yours faithfully,  
BARRY SUPPLE,  
The Master's Lodge,  
St Catharine's College, Cambridge,  
July 22.

From Mr J. R. L. Cunningham

Sir, The erosion of confidence in world financial markets is approaching the point when concerted government action is necessary to avert a much more dangerous collapse in the stock and property markets.

Seasoned observers know that the present exceptional interest-rate differential between America and Germany is unsustainable, but in currency markets, which are to a large extent interest-rate driven, orchestrated central-bank buying of dollars is not sufficient.

Severe currency deviations from perceived purchasing-power parity levels are creating trade imbalances which threaten the stability of the world economy. The United Kingdom is not a unique victim in this economic mess, but in the prime minister we have a politician in probably the strongest position to lead intergovernmental action to reduce the interest-rate differentials which are at the root of the problem.

The action, when it comes, must be clear, decisive and not long delayed.

Yours faithfully,

J. R. L. CUNNINGHAM

(Chairman), Investment Research of Cambridge Ltd.,

28 Pantons Street, Cambridge.

From Professor J. C. Levy, FENG

Sir, To escape permanently from the difficulties surrounding interest rates we must put more faith and resources into our manufacturing industry. This is not a quick-fix remedy but a long, hard and necessary road.

Manufacturing industry accounts for more than 60 per cent of our export trade. It cannot be replaced by less than 25 per cent. Remarkably enough the ratio of service trade to manufacturing trade has actually decreased during the past decade.

In spite of the general impression sometimes given we do have many excellent, internationally competitive manufacturing firms, especially am-

ong the large ones, but we are relatively weak in the small and medium-sized categories. The performance of all could be greatly improved if their significance in wealth-creation were more clearly acknowledged by a lowering of their development costs.

In our economic situation and in the context of the exchange-rate mechanism a significant national reduction in interest rates may not be possible. But it should be recognised that the cost of capital for machinery (for 20-year life) and for research and development (ten-year payback) has for many years been greater in the UK than in Germany or Japan. This has dragged down our competitiveness generally and in particular inhibited prosperity in many medium-sized firms, which are so evident in those two countries.

A result of the cheaper money available to them has been that between 1980 and 1989 cumulative capital spending per employee in Japan was £53,600, in West Germany £28,500, but in the UK only £19,800. Is it surprising then that our productivity, despite recent improvements, is still considerably below theirs on average?

I therefore suggest that a vigorous enquiry be launched by the appropriate government agencies into additional methods by which private manufacturing industry can be encouraged with cheaper money and/or better allowances specifically to invest in equipment and to carry out research and development leading to improved productivity and innovation. Specific measures to achieve these aims have been made in recent reports.

If in consequence, temporarily, a little less money is available for social purposes, in the long run such a policy will produce more for health, education and pensions.

Yours sincerely,  
JACK LEVY,  
18 Woodberry Way, Finchley, N12,  
July 20.

From Mr D. E. A. Sibley

Sir, To cure her fever, Germany gives all Europe hypothermia. But her conduct is inspired by a British/American monetarist theory: that the interest rate is the sole permissible tool for macroeconomic regulation.

We need other tools that can be used locally to solve local problems, such as German inflation. One possibility is to restrict the percentage of

asset values that can be used as collateral for secured credit. Another is the fiscal regulator. Another is incomes control.

All such ideas are deeply unfashionable. Yet the Bundesbank should not starve Europe merely to trim the German waistline. Bring back outmoded coarsery!

Yours faithfully,  
ANGUS SIBLEY,  
20a Marlborough Court,  
Pembroke Road, Kensington, W8,  
July 20.

From Mr C. H. Walton

Sir, A worrisome aspect of the current ERM debate is the strong inference by ministers that devaluation is no longer a legitimate tool of economic policy.

Regardless of the merits of a currency realignment in the present UK situation, there is a point in the economic condition of nations where distortions and imbalances make devaluation inescapable. Perhaps the IMF would let us know if it now thinks otherwise.

Yours faithfully,  
CHRISTOPHER WALTON,  
Wolston College, Oxford,  
July 17.

From Mr D. K. Martin

Sir, So the prime minister states that he is against the "quick fix" of taking us out of the European monetary system (report, July 15). Has he forgotten the circumstances surrounding the original quick fix which took us into the EMS in the first place? As I recall, it was on the eve of the Tory party conference in 1990 when the party's fortunes were flagging and the base interest rate was 14 per cent or so.

It apparently then seemed to him and his colleagues an appropriate moment to jump on the EMS bandwagon, so that a 1 per cent drop in the base rate could be delivered to lift party spirits.

The adventure proved to be a disaster in terms of reducing the base rate at anything like an acceptable speed: some might describe it as death by a thousand half-cuts. The consequences are now and have been all too evident to see.

Yours faithfully,  
D. K. MARTIN,  
Hyde Mahon Bridges (solicitors),  
52 Bedford Row, WC1.

Business letters, page 21

### Renewed debate for and against cannabis law reform

From Mr Tim Rathbone, MP for Lewes (Conservative)

Sir, Arguments to legalise drugs have to be based on the belief that they, and in particular cannabis, are not harmful — a belief that flies in the face of the known bad effects that cannabis can have on brain and on body, including paranoia, epilepsy, malfunctioning of the reproductive organs, lost motivation and hallucinations. Cannabis is not to be trifled with; nor is Ecstasy, let alone the even stronger drugs and drugs mixtures now available.

Parallels are sometimes drawn with the free availability of alcohol. But who would seriously wish to match drugs by making them legal, with the track record of use and abuse of alcohol, which inflicts far more harm on individuals and communities than ever illicit drugs are likely to do in terms of crime, death, cost and misery?

Even Release, the drugs and legal advice agency now calling for "cannabis cafes" and licensed drug clubs (report, July 17), does not advocate a completely control-free market for drugs. So the black market would continue with present producers and traffickers competing with legitimate companies (as well as selling to them), manipulating the market at will.

Arguments for legalisation are born of despair. Government actions and political leadership can tackle the awful problems of drug misuse and government commitment to do so must be encouraged and supported.

Such a commitment would conform with last year's conclusion by all members of the 27-nation Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly, in respect of party or nationality, subsequently endorsed unanimously by the Committee of Ministers.

Yours truly,  
TIM RATHBONE,  
House of Commons,  
July 21.

From Mr Steve Abrams

Sir, Jonathan Aitken, quoted in Jonathan Green's article of July 17, states quite correctly that the 1967 cannabis law reform advertisement in *The Times*, published by my organisation, Soma, was not an outright call for legalisation. It said that possession should be permitted or else be punishable only by a small fine. The question of supply was left open. Obviously legalisation loomed as a long-term prospect, and my text took this into account.

The intention of the 1969 Wootton report on cannabis was to remove the prospect of imprisonment for casual offences. This, together with other proposals — to legalise research and medical treatment, to distinguish between drugs, and to abolish absolute offences — was embodied in the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971.

Because the Wootton report affirmed that "the long-term use of cannabis in moderate doses has no harmful effects", the case against cannabis had become rather weak, and the committee indicated that legalisation might come in the long run. In the short term, however, all the members voted against this option, as Lady Wootton and Sir Edward Wayne noted in a letter to

*The Times* published on February 5, 1969.

I do remember Mr Aitken distinguishing between laws to protect the end-user and laws to protect the supplier. I do not like the prospect of a free market in drugs, but I believe the market could easily be outflanked. Cannabis of high quality can be grown in this country and could be sold to registered users by pharmacies, or in cafes, for that matter. Such a scheme could be reversible, and the profits could go to the national health system.

Yours faithfully,  
STEVE ABRAMS,  
18 St Luke's Mews, W11,  
July 17.

From Mrs Priscilla Chester-Master

Sir, The outward effect of cannabis use may appear peaceable and harmless, but anyone who has had contact with regular pot smokers knows that they slip mentally completely out of gear. Reality recedes, time becomes immaterial, responsibility can be put off for another day.

Whatever may be said in favour of changing the law by people who like to use cannabis or have never been harmed by it, those of us who have watched it befuddling good young brains and seen it, all too often, start a slide down the slope to far more vicious substances, are not going to be persuaded that the principle of legalising it can in any way be right.

Yours faithfully,  
PRISCILLA CHESTER-MASTER,  
Church Farm, Preston,  
Cirencester, Gloucestershire,  
July 21.

have news as a significant integral part, seems greatly diminished.

What is the point of a Broadcasting Act designed to widen choice if the BBC deliberately sets out to frustrate these intentions? Perhaps it is time for ministers to step in and take a hand in deciding what services the BBC should provide now that the BBC is no longer the sole provider of national programmes.

Yours etc.,  
COLNBROOK,  
House of Lords,  
July 21.

### Tourism in UK

From Mr Paull Tickner

Sir, In his letter of July 16 Mr William Davis, chairman of the British Tourist Authority, asserts that the British tourist industry is in a healthy state.

I find it surprising that, given the current emphasis on environmentally-friendly tourism, the BTA should continue to use visitor numbers as any kind of yardstick of success. The only meaningful measure of success is what the visitors spend and the figures given in Mr Davis's letter, since they take no account of inflation, hide a downturn in real spending.

No one would dispute that the vital

### Student unions

From Mrs Frances Lindsay

Sir, With a bit of luck and a following wind I hope to gain my degree this week. As a mature student over 25 I chose not to join my student union since I was unable to play any part in its activities and on the whole could not take advantage of many of its services.

As a non-member I was unable to vote in union elections and therefore did not have a say in the running of the union. This was, of course, my choice. I simply did not sign up. No one queried my decision and no one tried to coerce me into joining.

I wonder if it was called the National Students Club it would lose its left-wing connotation and both the government and the Freedom Association (letter, July 15) would focus their attention elsewhere.

Yours faithfully,  
FRANCES LINDSAY,  
74 Alwood Road,  
Maidenhead, Berkshire,  
July 15.

### Franco's relic

From Mr Brian Cazier

Sir, The reference (Diary, July 23) to the mummified arm of St Teresa as General Franco's most treasured possession is not as new as your diarist seems to think.

I referred to it in my biography of Franco, published in 1967 (p.227). My source was one of the earlier biographies of the general, *Centenario de Occidente* (1956), by the journalist Luis de Galarza, whose own source was Franco's cousin, Hermenegildo Franco Salgado.

Yours faithfully,  
BRIAN CAZIER,  
305 The Linden Hall,  
162-168 Regent Street, W1,  
July 23.

### Crossword addicts

From Mrs Monica Furlong

Sir, Does anyone have a word of comfort (letters, July 6, 11, 15, 20) for those of us who do not seem able to complete *The Times* crossword? Although educated, more or less, in the 1930s and 1940s, I have only once completed the entire puzzle by myself, and that was when I was an uncalculated junior and had nothing at all to do for most of the day.

I have occasionally completed the crossword with the help of my son (educated 1960s and 1970s), but as the years have gone by have decided to keep my energies for easier tasks — the problem lack of intelligence, lack of time, or lack of moral backbone?

Yours sincerely,

MONICA FURLONG,  
53 St Quintin Avenue, W10,  
July 20.

Letters to the editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — 071-782 5046.







## OBITUARIES

## SULAIMAN FRANJIEH

Sulaiman Bey Franjeh, Maronite Christian warlord and president of Lebanon from 1970 to 1976, died yesterday aged 82. He was born on June 15, 1910.

SULAIMAN Franjeh presided over, and bears some responsibility for, the collapse of the Lebanese state in the mid-1970s and the country's descent into the civil war and anarchy from which, only now, it may be emerging. He was a *za'im* — the leader of a clan-based faction — from the mountain community of Zghorta in northern Lebanon. Franjeh belonged to the Maronite Christian community which inherited from its French protectors a preponderance of political power in independent Lebanon, enjoying — under the unwritten "National Pact" of 1943 — the exclusive right to the presidency of the republic. He was the last of his generation of "war lords" — others included Pierre Gemayel, Camille Chamoun and Kamal Jumblatt — who had controlled Lebanon since independence and was renowned for his toughness and ruthlessness.

Sulaiman Franjeh was born when Lebanon was still part of the Ottoman empire. His father was a close friend of the father of Hafez al-Assad who was to become president of Syria, and he remembered playing with Hafez and his brother Rifat when they were six-year-olds. This childhood relationship may have enhanced his strong pro-Syrian stance years later.

Franjeh ran an import-export business in Beirut in the 1930s. He spent those early years in the shadow of his able elder brother Hamid, a man widely considered as a future president in the 1950s. Franjeh only inherited his "title" and his following after Hamid was forced by a stroke to retire from active politics. Sulaiman Franjeh's early reputation was that of a man of violence. In 1957 he fled to Syria to escape imprisonment for an affair in which his followers (he denied being present in person) had killed several members of a rival clan. The following year, during Lebanon's brief "first civil war", he returned and led the forces in the Zghorta area opposed to the government of President Camille Chamoun. These forces — some 5,000 strong — became known as the "Marada" (Giant).

In 1960 he was elected a national assembly deputy for Zghorta and held various ministerial posts during the ensuing decade including the ministries of agriculture, justice, interior and economy. His election as president in 1970 came as a surprise and was achieved by a margin of one vote in the 99-member parliament, provoking a fist-fight in the assembly during which Franjeh fought physically with the speaker of the house to take the rostrum and declare himself president. Shooting broke out all over the capital as his supporters drove through the streets celebrating. Franjeh was in fact a compromise candidate, chosen at the last minute by a motley coalition of groups



opposed to the "Chehabists" (followers of General Fuad Chehab) who had been in power since 1958. He was acceptable to Muslims because he had taken the anti-Chamoun side in 1958, when Chamoun had called in American military help to save his presidency, but was believed by fellow-Maronites to be tough enough to deal with the increasingly unruly Palestinian guerrillas.

Immediately after his election Franjeh began — in classic *za'im* style — to distribute major offices among his friends and supporters. It was joked in Beirut that as long as you came from Zghorta you would get a good job. But his greatest favour was reserved for his son Tony, who inherited his parliamentary seat and was soon promoted to the cabinet, where he proved a disastrously corrupt and incompetent minister of posts and telecommunications. His father stubbornly refused to have him removed from office, and would appoint no prime minister who was unwilling to keep him in the government.

Franjeh's presidency saw the triumph of the Lebanese spoils system and the abandonment of any serious attempt at social or economic reform. But even worse for the country's future was his inept handling of the army and of the Sunni Muslim political elite. He undermined the prestige and effectiveness of the former by purging the military

intelligence unit (Deuxième Bureau), which had made itself unpopular in the years of Chehab rule; and, by his half-hearted attempts to use force against the Palestinians in 1973 (after refusing to dismiss an army commander who had ignored government orders to defend Beirut against an Israeli attack) he helped destroy the army's reputation for impartiality. By quarrelling on this issue with the leading Sunni Muslim politician, Saeb Salam, and then seeking to govern through a succession of weak and unrepresentative prime ministers, Franjeh alienated the Sunni elite which was the main partner of the Maronites in the National Pact, and played into the hands of forces which were polarising the country on a confessional basis.

When the civil war started in the spring of 1975 Franjeh attempted to resolve the crisis by appointing a military government with his friend General Iskander Ghannem — the army commander he had refused to dismiss in 1973 — as defence minister. This government was rejected by the entire Muslim community and resigned after three days in office, forced to accept, as prime minister, but thereafter virtually ceased to cooperate with the government as such. His own private militia was heavily engaged in the fighting on the right-wing Maronite

side and his presidential palace became virtually that side's headquarters.

Franjeh was deeply hostile to the Palestinian guerrillas in Lebanon, denouncing them later as "savagely" who had tried to devour their hosts. "They came as guests in 1949 when the new Israeli nation threw them out. We gave them every possible hospitality... Eventually they turned into savage wolves and sought to kill their hosts and become masters of Lebanon."

In January 1976, as the war spread outside Beirut and threatened to partition the country, Franjeh accepted a Syrian initiative for a ceasefire, imposed by Palestinian troops under Syrian officers, to be followed by a political solution under which the Muslims would make some limited political gains at the expense of the Christians. But this came too late. The left had now secured victory and the army was breaking up on confessional lines. Calls for Franjeh's resignation were heard on all sides, and on March 25 he was driven out of his palace by artillery fire from Muslim units. In early April, with Syrian approval, the Lebanese parliament passed a constitutional amendment allowing Franjeh's successor to be chosen up to six months before his term was formally due to end in September. In May the Syrians obtained the election of their preferred candidate, Elias Sarkis. In spite of this, Franjeh insisted on serving out his full term. In June he acquiesced (no formal invitation bearing his signature has ever been produced) in the intervention of Syrian troops to protect the Christian areas — and what was left of the Lebanese constitutional order — against the leftist-Palestinian offensive.

After leaving office, while other Christian leaders soon turned against the Syrian presence in Lebanon, Franjeh — whose links with Syria went back to his exile there twenty years earlier — aligned himself firmly with the Syrian position. He left the "Lebanese Front" (the alliance of right-wing Christian parties), and refused to accept the growing dominance of the Gemayel family within the Christian enclave. He took his Marada militia back to the snows of his Ehdn stronghold and from that time was regarded as a traitor by the largest Christian Maronite militia.

In June 1978 Bashir Gemayel, the commander of the "Lebanese Forces", reacted to what the Phalangists saw as Franjeh's traitorous act by sending a strong detachment of militia to attack Franjeh's mountain stronghold of Ehdn, where they killed his son Tony together with the latter's wife and baby daughter and 32 of the clan's followers. It was a terrible blow to Sulaiman Franjeh who remained thereafter an implacable enemy of the Gemayels and a firm supporter of the Syrians.

Franjeh grieved immensely for his murdered son, hungered for revenge

and continued to nurse the ambition to regain the Lebanese presidency. He believed that during his occupancy of the presidential palace he had succeeded in preventing Israeli expansion into Lebanon and he accused his Christian rivals, the Phalangists, of having become agents of the Israelis. His antipathy towards the Israeli state extended further than politics and was seen by some as bordering on anti-Semitism. He would claim that the Jewish Talmud provided irrefutable proof of an anti-Christian pogrom by the Jews of Arabia and that the West was prone to "Zionist pressure".

When the Lebanese president-elect, Bashir Gemayel, was assassinated shortly before taking office in 1982 Franjeh did nothing to disguise his satisfaction, expressing disappointment only that he was not personally responsible. The following year he was one of the Lebanese leaders who participated in an abortive "conference of reconciliation" in Switzerland but he spurned the gestures of the Gemayels — who held him responsible for the murder of at least one member of their family — and the two clans remained sworn enemies. Franjeh was the only senior figure who refused to join a new government of national unity under the presidency of Amin Gemayel, the brother of the assassinated Bashir, because of the presence in the cabinet of men whom he regarded as Israeli agents. Instead he attempted to extend his own Maronite fiefdom in the Cedar Mountains above Ehdn by advancing into the Khourda district but this effort was halted by the Syrian forces which enforced a ceasefire on Franjeh's Marada militia at a cost of 40 lives, most of them civilians.

In 1985 Franjeh met the Muslim Shia leader, Nabih Berri, and Walid Jumblatt, the Druze leader, in Damascus in what was seen as another move aimed at deposing Amin Gemayel from the presidency.

At the age of 78 Franjeh announced that he would stand again for the presidency when Amin Gemayel's term expired in September 1988. In the event the elections were not held until 1989 by which time his health was failing.

Only his most loyal supporters are likely to remember Sulaiman Franjeh warmly. A hard man who chain smoked and loved hunting and playing poker, his presidency was marked by a corrupt and inefficient administration. He bore a considerable responsibility for allowing the country to slide into civil war, making no serious attempt to stop the violence.

He blamed the Palestinian guerrillas for Lebanon's plight and hoped the conflict would curb their power. Yet he was totally unresponsive to the pressing social and economic needs of the majority of the population, Christian and Muslim.

In August 1990, apparently with Franjeh's blessing, his 24-year-old grandson Suleiman Jr. — Tony's son — announced that he had taken over control of the Franjeh fiefdom.

## APPRECIATIONS

## Sir Patrick Meaney



TOWARDS the end of last year, Sir Patrick Meaney (obituary, July 20) completed a record ten years as president of the Chartered Institute of Marketing. Although this was an honorary position, it will surprise no one who knew him that he was extremely active in the role and throughout this period offered invaluable guidance to the many chairmen, heads of professional staff and directors-general who held office during this period.

His independent perspective must have been one of the factors behind his business success. His advice was often unexpected. Once, discussing a key appointment matter he said to me, "You should not totally trust your instincts. They may not always be right. But they should be carefully considered for there must be some substance to create such views". On another occasion he said "I tend to like and trust people who try to make life simpler, not more complicated."

His presidency was an outstanding period seeing the institute double in turnover and membership to its current position where, with some 50,000 members and students, it has become the pre-eminent body of professional marketing people in the world.

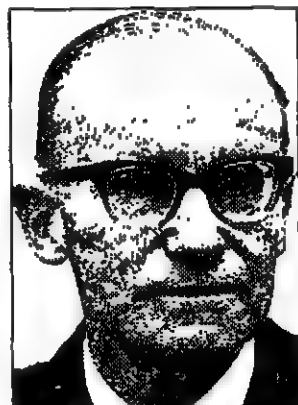
He helped us create the working relationship with the Department of Trade and Industry that led to the remarkably successful Marketing Initiative which directly

benefitted some 12,000 companies. He helped us forge links with many opinion leaders interested in business development including the Prince of Wales. He helped create a distinguished panel of vice-presidents from the top of British industry including Sir Colin Marshall who succeeded him as president.

Sir Patrick attended and supported countless institute events usually adding perceptive and provocative views to the discussions. Above all, he was warm, witty and friendly. He had the skill of many successful people of focussing on what mattered, getting the maximum from every day yet, despite an intense schedule, always appearing to have the time necessary to resolve every issue. All of us in the institute will miss him.

Roger Haywood, chairman Chartered Institute of Marketing

## Sir John Barnes



I HOPE I might be permitted to add a footnote to the admirable contribution made by Sir John Barnes in public service (obituary, June 24).

There was another side to John Barnes. He retired in Sussex, in the village of Hurstpierpoint, where he immediately took the well-being of the people of the rural communities of the two counties of Sussex to his heart. For seven years he was chairman of the Sussex Rural Community Council, a task he assumed when its fortunes were at a low ebb. He applied his skills of drive and enterprise to the cause of bringing the plight of the less well-off in the countryside to the public notice, and by his advocacy, assisted in the formation of the national association of rural community councils — Action With Communities in Rural England (ACRE) — which now does such excellent work as the eyes and ears on the

ground of the Rural Development Commission. John Barnes brought order and encouragement to his council, but, more importantly, he persuaded the other voluntary and statutory organisations with concerns in the field to work together to find solutions to the increasing problems facing those less fortunate living in our villages.

Stanley Nye

## Ted Fenton

AT THE outset of my ministry at East Ham Mission Ted Fenton (obituary, July 16) readily supported our young people's work there, and at Becontree Heath, Dagenham.

At West Ham his name was synonymous with success, flair and skill. He had a great gift of motivation and our clubs and churches were greatly encouraged in their work.

Rev Dr R. John Tudor

## ON THIS DAY 1885

Princess Beatrice (1857-1944), fifth daughter and youngest child of Queen Victoria, was the one who stayed at home. She fell in love with Prince Henry of Battenberg and married him but it was understood that, as long as the Queen lived, the couple would make their home with her. At the wedding, the Queen, who gave away the bride, wore black satin and the Koh-i-noor diamond. Prince Henry died in 1896 returning from the Ashanti expedition.

## THE ROYAL WEDDING.

COWES, JULY 23. The marriage of Princess Beatrice with Prince Henry of Battenberg was solemnized this morning at Whippingham Church. The ceremony was a happy compromise between the splendour that becomes a State function of the first magnitude and the simplicity that accords with a domestic event.

At noon the distant booming of guns announced that the hour of the ceremony was approaching. It was not, however, until a quarter to one that the first carriage of the procession emerged from the Queen's gate. The first carriages were each drawn by two bay horses, the coachmen and footmen on the box being in scarlet, the colour of the Royal livery. As the carriages drove along the road at a rapid trot, the occupants were greeted with cheers and other manifestations of loyalty by the spectators. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught received a warm welcome, and still more enthusiasm was evoked by the appearance of the Prince and Princess of Wales and their daughters. The cheers of the crowd were continuously acknowledged by his Royal Highness, who bowed right and left with head

uncovered. An interval of about 10 minutes elapsed after his Royal Highness's departure for the church before the carriages bearing the bridegroom and his supporters drove through the gates of the Royal gardens. The equipage was drawn by two grey horses ridden by postillions. His Serene Highness, who was at once recognised, was received with every demonstration of cordiality. His appearance was everywhere the subject of respectful commendation.

The interior of the church, a modest little edifice built in 1860 at the cost of the Queen and the Prince Consort, was very prettily, though unpretentiously, decorated with flowers. While Wagner's Bridal March swelled from the organ, the four Chamberlains, walking backwards, bowed before the Queen, who with slow and stately step ascended the aisle on the left of the bride, at whose right hand walked the Prince of Wales clad in the uniform of a Field-Marshal. Her Majesty was attired in black satin, and among the jewels which she had on the Koh-i-noor was conspicuous. The Princess Beatrice was robed in a dress of white satin covered with rich Honiton lace draped with clusters of orange flowers, and part of which is said to have figured 45 years ago on the wedding dress of Her Majesty. The train of the dress was short and of white satin. The bride carried a bouquet composed of rare white exotics. Behind the bride walked her bridesmaids, ten in number, dressed in white, and carrying bouquets of stephanotis.

The simple marriage service of the English Church occupied but a very short time. The Queen having taken her place on the tabouret on the right hand of the altar table, the Prince of Wales being by her, and the bride and bridesmaid advancing from the Archbishop, the Communion table, began to read the opening passages of the service for the solemnization of matrimony.

Pierre Uri, French architect and one of the architects of the European Community died in Paris on July 21 aged 80. He was born in Paris on November 20, 1911.

BORN into a middle class Jewish family, Pierre Uri had intended after becoming *agrégé* in philosophy at the elite *Ecole Normale Supérieure* to follow his father's footsteps as a university professor. But the war and the anti-Semitic Vichy regime intervened and forced a change of plan.

Under a decree issued by the Vichy government in October 1940 all Jews were banned from a wide variety of cultural and intellectual professions including the judiciary, the press and teaching, as well as from serving in the armed forces, any elected post, or the higher echelons of the civil

service. Pierre Uri was obliged to leave his teaching post in Rheims and embarked instead on preparing postgraduate degrees in economics, law, and business studies, which he duly obtained, but not before having escaped by the skin of his teeth from a Nazi roundup of Jews destined for the German extermination camps in east Europe. Of some 75,000 Jews deported from France during the war, only 2,600 were to return.

After the war he entered the French government acting as rapporteur of the commission which prepared the first national economic budget. Jean Monnet, one of the founding fathers of the European Community, asked him to study how the Marshall Plan funds could best be used to boost economic recovery in France. At the same time, Uri was drafted in to serve as one of the first professors at France's new

postgraduate school for high-flying civil servants, the *Ecole Nationale d'Administration*.

In 1951, Jean Monnet asked Uri to draft a memorandum on a "possible harmonisation of national policies in Europe regarding coal and steel". Uri, then aged 39, immediately settled down to work, dictating that very night the basis of what was to become the European Coal and Steel Community, the precursor of the Common Market.

Having helped guide through the negotiations and to draft the final legal document, Uri went with Monnet to Luxembourg to set up the new Coal and Steel Community, serving as one of its directors from 1952 to 1959.

When, after the failure of the European Defence Community in the mid-1950s, the Belgian, Paul-Henri Spaak, put forward the idea for a

European common market, it was again Uri who, on Monnet's recommendation, was called upon to draft the text which was to serve as the basis of the negotiations for the Treaty of Rome in 1957.

Having thus helped launch the fledgling European Community, Uri decided in 1959 to join the American bank, Lehman Brothers, for a couple of years, the spoils of English well, having studied at Princeton University, before joining the Atlantic Institute where he carried out research for Nato as well as writing a large number of books on Europe, political economy, and Third World development.

At the same time, he became politically engaged, becoming one of the leaders of the *Fédération de la Gauche Démocratique et Socialiste* (a precursor of the French Socialist party) and joining the "counter-government"

formed by François Mitterrand against General de Gaulle in 1966. Uri continued to see Mitterrand on regular occasions throughout the 1970s, putting forward a flood of proposals on tax reform, the social security system, nationalisations and so forth, and helping prepare for Mitterrand's accession to power.

When Mitterrand was elected president in 1981, Uri had high hopes of becoming his minister of finance. "In the situation bequeathed to us, I would be very frightened of becoming minister of finance, but I would be even more frightened if it were someone else!" he is said to have confided at the time. Pierre Uri was never known for his modesty. But although Mitterrand continued to listen to his advice, he never called him to that post or to any other government office, apparently

deeming him, at the age of 69, too old to become a minister, though Gaston Deferre, Mitterrand's minister of the interior, was older.

In bestowing the Grand Cross of the National Order of Merit on Pierre Uri last year, Mitterrand described him as "a founder of Europe — one of those who most deserve to be considered as the architects of this immense construction". Jacques Delors, president of the European Commission, likewise paid tribute to Uri as "one of the main architects of the construction of Europe" on learning of his death.

A lover of classical music and a man of great charm with an often malicious sense of humour, Pierre Uri was renowned as a redoubtable conference debater who could annihilate opponents with one thrust of his rapier intellect. He leaves a widow and four children.

## Church news

## Dinner

Durham Union Society. Mr Edward Leigh, Under-Secretary of State for Trade, was host at a dinner held last night at the House of Commons to mark the 50th anniversary of the Durham Union Society. Mr Angus Withington, president, Mr Paul Houghton and Mr Richard Chalk also spoke. Professor James Barber, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of Durham University was among those present.

## Luncheon

HM Government. Mr Alastair Goodlad, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host at a farewell luncheon given by Her Majesty's Government yesterday at Lancaster House in honour of the Malaysian High Commissioner.

## Service dinner

TABARA. The Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Sheriffs, attended a dinner of the Territorial Auxiliary and Volunteer Reserve Association for Greater London, held last night at the Duke of York's Headquarters. Colonel Sir Greville Spratt presided.

The Rev Canon Robert Willis, Vicar, Sherborne w Castleton and Lillingston, a Canon and Prebend of Salisbury Cathedral, and Rural Dean of Sherborne, diocese Salisbury, is to be Dean of Hereford, succeeding the Very Rev Peter Haynes who retired in April.

The Rt Rev Derek Bond, Bishop of Bradford, diocese of Chelmsford, is to retire as from July 31.

Clergy appointments. The Rev Anne Ballard, Chaplain to the Royal College of Music to be Precentor, Cathedral Church of Christ, Oxford (Oxford).

The Rev Dr Alan Billings, Vice Principal, Ripon College, Cuddesdon (Oxford): to be Principal, West Midlands Ministerial Training Course (Birmingham). The Rev Alan Boddy: to be Chaplain to HM Prison, Highdown (Gloucester). The Rev Geoffrey Clarkson: to be Chaplain to HM Prison, Coldingley, and Chaplain to HM Prison, Send (Gloucester).

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Old Milverton St James: to be also an Honorary Canon of Coventry Cathedral (Coventry). The Rev John Cooper, Vicar, Holy Trinity, Bingley: to be Vicar, St James, Sliden (Bradford). The Rev Cadoc Davies, retired: to be part-time Assistant Curate, Ridgeway, Wantage (Oxford).

The Rev Hugh Gibbens, Team Rector, Chigwell Team Ministry: to be Vicar, Hornchurch, St Andrew (Chelmsford).

The Rev Dr Kenneth Foster, full-time Chaplain at the University of Humber, who is to retire as from 1 September, will be appointed Assistant Priest (NSM), Hull, St Mary Sculcoates (York) as from September 29.

The Rev Simon Foster, Assistant Curate, Church of the Holy Spirit, Bedgrove, Aylesbury (Oxford): to be Assistant Curate, Rectorial benefice of Glynorrwg (Llandaff). The Rev Ian Gemmell, Vicar, St Christopher, Leicester: to be also Rural Dean of Christianity South (Leicester). The Rev John Gillingham, diocesan Missioner (Birmingham): to be Vicar, St Clements, Oxford (Oxford). The Rev John Godfrey, Chaplain, Llanissal and Paphos (Cyprus

and the Gulf): to be Assistant Curate, West Woodhay (Oxford). The Rev Tom Hewson, Assistant Curate, St Andrew's, Chinnor: to be Team Vicar, Hicham, Burnham Team Ministry (Oxford). The Rev Ian Hedges, Vicar, St Mark, Farnborough: to be also Archdeacon Training Officer for Pastoral Assistants, diocese of Guildford.

The Rev Robert Hutchings, Honorary Curate, Swinford All Saints: to be Honorary Curate, Newtown Linford All Saints (Leicester).

The Rev Evan Jones, Vicar, St John of Jerusalem w Christ Church, South Hackney: to be Vicar, St James w St Peter, Islington (London).

The Rev David Kennedy, Vicar, New Seaham (Durham): to be full-time Ecumenical Chaplain to the University of Humber: to be Vicar, St Clements, Oxford (Oxford). The Rev Paul Newman: to be Chaplain to HM Prison, Downview, and Associate Chaplain to HM Prison, High Down (Gloucester). The Rev Alan Stevens, Curate, St Leonard's w Holy Trinity, Exeter (Exeter): to be Team Vicar Designate, Christ Church, Brownover, Rugby Team Ministry (Coventry).

## Dump yields Roman finds

By NORMAN HAMMOND ARCHAEOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

AN IMPORTANT Roman rubbish dump has been found in York, containing more than 2,000 pieces of pottery and large pieces of glass vessels. Because glass was commonly recycled, it is rarely found in refuse.

The deposit dates to between AD 225 and 280, a period from which "most sites have no pottery whatsoever", according to Dr Jason Monaghan, of the York Archaeological Trust. He believes that the mixture of kitchen and tableware comes from the fortress of Eboracum, and was dumped alongside the main road from the North-West.

The glassware includes facet-cut drinking cups and jugs which, like the crockery, would have graced the best tables in Eboracum.







## Disney predicts loss in Europe

By GEORGE SIVELL

EURO Disneyland told shareholders yesterday it would suffer a loss in the year to end-September, against projections in the share offer documents of a healthy profit in the first year of trading.

Comparison of the prospectus forecast and yesterday's statement is complicated by the year-end date of March used in the prospectus and the September year-end of Walt Disney, the parent company.

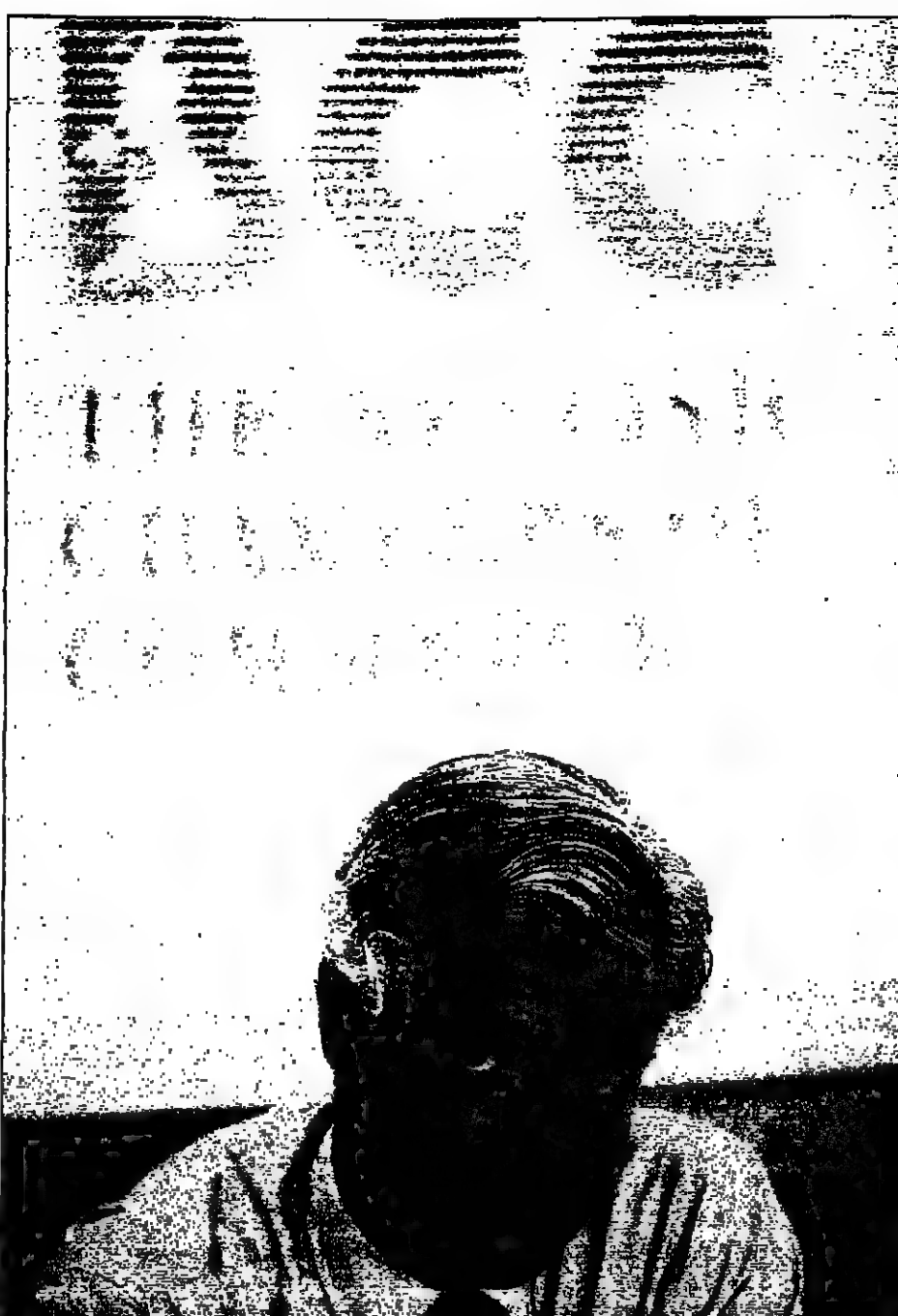
The prospectus projected a net profit of £204 million in the year ending March 1993 and a net profit of £360 million in the year ending March 1994. After yesterday's statement, analysts at Banque Paribas forecast a loss of £300 million for the years ending September 1992 and September 1993 and no dividends. The group's 200,000 European shareholders saw the shares fall 8p to 1015p, compared with a high of £16.57 struck just before the theme park opened last April 12.

Euro Disneyland said that the size of the loss would depend on attendance and hotel occupancy rates achieved during the rest of the summer. The group for the first time disclosed attendance rates at the Paris theme park. It says 3.6 million visited between opening day and July 22, a daily attendance of more than 35,000. Stockmarket analysts said that, on Disney's prospectus target of 11 million visitors a year, a figure of 43,000 a day would have been expected.

Euro Disneyland said the attendance was not as strong as it would have preferred but that it surpassed three-month figures for California and Florida. Banque Paribas said: "With 50,000 people a day entering the park recently, and a high level of occupancy at the hotels, the worst fears look unlikely to be realised."

Walt Disney, the parent, said its net profit in the three months to the end of June rose 33 per cent to £220.7 million. Earnings per share were 41 cents (31 cents). For the nine-month period ending June 30, net profit rose 28 per cent to \$593 million, or 1.11 dollars per share, compared with 462.5 million dollars or 87 cents per share a year ago. Michael D Eisner, Disney chairman and chief executive officer, said domestic results were "negatively affected" by the opening of the European theme park.

Comment, page 21



Slow movement: Christopher Stewart-Smith says the recovery is still hesitant

## Industry survey detects signs of 'double dip'

By ROSS TIEMAN, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

BRITAIN faces the growing danger of a "double dip" recession, as a weakening service sector in London and the South of England threatens to hold back recovery. The latest survey by the British Chambers of Commerce sees a North-South divide, with recovery in the North and East threatened by a renewed slump in the South.

Together with a global economic slowdown, the survey is concerned at the speed of recovery. Richard Brown, the Chamber's director of policy, said: "One or two of our indicators have shown a trailing off," he added. "I think it is quite worrying."

Christopher Stewart-Smith, the BCC president, said that for the moment, however, the underlying message from its second quarter business survey, one of Britain's best economic forward indicators, was a continuing trend to-

wards a "slow and hesitant recovery." The study, conducted among 8,813 companies of all sizes in June, found both manufacturing and service sectors experienced slight growth in overall orders during the second quarter.

"Recovery is there, but it is tremendously weak, tremendously fragile and it would take very little to knock it off course," Mr Brown said.

Mr Brown said the BCC survey showed that skill shortages were re-emerging in some regions, and warned that weakness in the South was holding back consumer confidence needed to secure a recovery. The problem was compounded by the patchy distribution of growth.

"People are not able to move - because they can't sell their houses - into the neighbouring region where companies can't find the skills they need," he said.

Mr Brown added: "London

is probably the worst place to find work at the moment."

The BCC's evidence of the weakness of Britain's economy tallies with a reassessment of the economic situation from the Engineering Employers Federation. The EEF has put back its prediction of an economic upturn by six months. It says recovery in engineering output, forecast only three months ago to begin now, will not get underway before the year's end.

Ian Thompson, the Federation's economic advisor, said that far from growing by 0.5 per cent during the past 12 months, as the EEF had expected, the economy appeared to have contracted by 0.6 per cent.

However, the EEF remains confident that the total market for engineering products will grow 4 per cent in the next 12 months after a slump of 12 per cent in the previous 24.

The focus of growth will be the car industry, although the EEF warned that because of continuing weak demand in the home market, the recovery will not now take place until 1993.

However, output will rise by 6 per cent in the next 12 months. Production is likely to go on rising strongly thereafter, aided by output from Toyota's new plant at Burnaston, Derbyshire, now in pilot production, and a Honda plant nearing completion at Swindon.

The resurgence of the motor industry, spearheaded by Japanese transplant factories, is starting to show its impact in a growing range of economic indicators.

Last month, unemployment fell in two regions: the East Midlands and the North West. According to the Chambers, the East Midlands was among Britain's most buoyant regional economies during the first quarter, with 14 per cent of manufacturers reporting increased orders.

Manufacturing orders also strengthened markedly in the North East, where Nissan is located, on Merseyside and even in the South.

The service sector, which had been leading the recovery, saw a continuing recovery in most manufacturing regions, but falling orders in the London, the South and East Anglia.

## German inflation signalled to fall

ANNUAL inflation in western Germany is set to drop steeply to about 3.4 per cent this month from 4.3 per cent in June, as indicated by better than expected regional data. (Colin Narbrough writes).

North Rhine Westphalia (NRW), Germany's most populous region, saw no change in consumer prices in the month to mid-July, slowing annual inflation in the heavily industrialised region from 4.3 per cent in June to 3.3 per cent this month. NRW inflation normally tracks the wider trend, suggesting western German annual inflation will drop to 3.4 per cent this month from 4.3 per cent in June.

But the sharp deceleration, which should take German annual inflation back below the British rate for the first time since February, is unlikely to hasten any monetary easing by the Bundesbank. Much of the lower inflation this month was attributed to an oil tax introduced last July dropping out of the annual comparison.

Frankfurt economists expect

west German inflation to hold steady at about 3.5 per cent for the rest of the year, but are divided over whether VAT increases in January will push up annual inflation again.

Thomas Mayer, senior economist at Goldman Sachs, believes reduced inflationary pressures will offset much of the VAT hike, giving 3 per cent inflation by the second quarter of next year.

Ros Lither, Germany analyst at Nomura Research, sees underlying German inflation running at about 4 per cent.

The Bank of Spain has raised its key money market rate by 0.6 of a point to 13 per cent in an attempt to keep domestic inflation under control and reduce pressure on the peseta since the German tightening. Italy had raised its key lending rates.

The British cabinet's decision to tighten control on public spending was seen as signalling support for the pound, despite the likely restraining effect on growth. Sterling closed more than half a cent higher at \$1.9117 and more than a third of a pfennig higher at DM2.8398.

## Amstrad warns of losses

By MICHAEL TATE  
CITY EDITOR

AMSTRAD, the computers to satellite dish group, expects to report losses of about £65 million for the year to end-June.

In a terse warning issued through the stock exchange, Alan Sugar, the founder-chairman, said losses for the year to June 30 would be "approximately £25 million in excess of previous expectations". Most analysts had been looking for a pre-tax loss of about £40 million.

The news sliced 5p off the Amstrad shares to 25p, but the price later rallied to close at 27.5p, valuing the group at £142 million. It was valued at £134 billion in 1988. Mr Sugar still owns 206 million of the 566 million shares in issue, worth £56.6 million at last night's price.

Mr Sugar blamed two factors for the additional losses: the continual erosion of prices in the personal computer market and higher than expected costs of restructuring, to reduce operating overheads.

"Amstrad has taken a realistic view in liquidating its inventory of old models," he said.

However, Amstrad said its strategy of inventory reduction and restructuring had resulted in a net cash position at June 30, 1992 of more than £100 million.

The restructuring programme was also said to have been a reason for the departure of Ken Ashcroft, corporate finance director, on Wednesday, although a spokesman insisted the two events were "in no way related".

Mr Ashcroft has taken over as non-executive chairman-ship of Betacom, the telephone equipment company majority-owned by Amstrad.

Amstrad's preliminary results are due to be announced on October 2.

Comment, page 21

## Taunton Cider goes down well in market

By PHILIP PANGALOS

SHARES in Taunton Cider, the Dry Blackthorn cider to Diamond White drinks group, made a sparkling debut, despite the gloom that has been gripping the stock market.

The shares opened at a premium of about 5p to the 140p launch price and ended 13p higher at 153p, having touched 154p. Heavy demand, mainly from institutions, saw volume reach 6.8 million shares.

Analysts said the company, which has about a third of the British cider market, behind Bulmer, has a strong position in one of the few areas of the British drinks market that is growing during the recession.

Taunton had issued 58 million shares, valuing it at an initial £153 million. About 29 million shares, at 140p, each were comfortably placed with institutions a week before the public offer, but retail investors largely shunned the remaining 29 million shares.

The space of new issues has been successful, according to a survey from KPMG Corporate Finance. New issues in the second quarter were steady at 18, against 14 in the previous quarter.

"Only one potential issue was pulled - GFA - which was intended for a tender issue," said KPMG.

Comment, page 21

## Wellcome Trust says 800p is minimum share sale price

By NEIL BENNETT

THE £3 billion Wellcome share sale is likely to be heavily scaled down when it closes at 5pm after the Wellcome Trust, the charity offering shares in the company, said it would not sell below 800p.

The trust's decision comes after John Robb, the company's chief executive, saw a steep fall in the Wellcome share price in recent weeks. The shares closed at 830p last night against a price of more than £11.20 before the sale was announced in March.

A spokesman said the trustees of the trust had decided that any price under 800p did not value Wellcome property. "The trustees have a duty not to accept less than the fair value for the shares," he said.

"There has been pressure on the share price for some time and the trust is not going to sell the shares at a price which it believes is a complete steal

for the institutions," he added. City analysts believe the decision means the trust will sell less than 200 million of the shares out of the 330 million in the offer. The spokesman said it was too early to say whether the offer would be scaled down. But even at the lower level, the trust would still



Robb: price falls

raise more than £1.6 billion. Once reinvested, the funds would produce a huge boost to the trust's income, which is used to fund medical research.

Until now, the City had expected the shares to sell on a 5 per cent discount to the market price. Wellcome's tough stand a day before the offer closes means institutions must bid for shares at a discount of 3.5 per cent or less if they want to succeed, the size and price of the offer and the allocation will be announced during the weekend.

Wellcome Trust has confirmed it has asked the company to send out Section 212 notices to find out who is selling Wellcome shares short to depress the price. Fleming will bar any institutions from the offer if the inquiries reveal they have been selling short.

Comment, page 21

## Public relations men turn publicity-shy

By DEBRA ISAAC

BRITAIN'S bosses usually possess a fine appreciation of their own talents. They hate nothing so much as the Sunday morning ribbing in the golf club bar that inevitably follows a meeting in the press.

Now they must share their blushes with the world, following the launch of *The Presswatch Quarterly*, which systematically assesses corporate PR as seen by leading newspapers.

On the Presswatch rating system, Lonrho scored minus 3.681 points for its negative reception in the business press. British Rail was rated minus 2.697, BT minus 1.997 and NatWest minus 2.137. Presswatch says that Wellcome, Lloyds Bank, Cadbury Schweppes and ICI

received the most positive press comment in the first three months of this year.

Public relations men are a notoriously thin-skinned bunch and those singled out by Presswatch as villains been taking umbrage. The firm credited with Lonrho's performance, Hill & Knowlton, has objected on the reasonable ground that, during the period in question, it did not represent Lonrho.

Presswatch has separate ratings for coverage in the business and general press and awards extra plus or minus points for favourable and unfavourable mentions in leader columns, editorials and on front pages. It also makes subjective assessments of the degree of criticism and praise press articles con-

tain, using a scale of plus or minus 30 points.

It claims to be able to tell who has won the newspapers' hearts during takeovers and long-running company battles. Lord King's British Airways, for example, scored minus 177 during its run-in with Richard Branson's Virgin. Virgin, Presswatch says, won the media battle, ranking in the top 20 in terms of favourable press comment.

Presswatch accuses newspapers of "hunting in packs", with a high degree of consensus on which companies are good and which are bad. The simple answer, surely, is that most of the time, most of the press gets it right....

Leading article, page 13

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### TODAY IN BUSINESS

#### DEBT TOMB



The property industry has built a mausoleum of £40 billion debts to its failure to learn from the seventies' crash  
Page 21

#### BOUNCE BACK

Japanese share prices rebounded sharply yesterday on reports of an emergency cabinet meeting to discuss share support  
Page 18

#### COMMITTED



Isosceles, the struggling supermarket group, has renegotiated £1.4 billion of bank debt and is committed to a flotation in 1995, a year later than planned  
Page 19

#### CATALYST

Catalonia is using the Olympic Games, opening tomorrow in Barcelona, to promote itself as an independent region  
Focus, pages 25-27

#### TOMORROW



Michael Stoddart, chairman of Elecca, the fund management group, tells Carol Leonard that he puts ethics, integrity before performance and is proud of his honesty

#### THE POUND

US dollar 1.9117 (+0.0072)  
German mark 2.8398 (+0.0040)  
Exchange index 92.0 (+0.2)  
Bank of England official closes (4pm)

#### STOCK MARKET

FT 30 share 1808.1 (+5.1)  
FT-SE 100 2399.5 (+11.6)  
New York Dow Jones 3283.82 (+8.21)\*  
Tokyo Nikkei Ave 16039.94 (+497.99)

#### INTEREST RATES

London: Bank Base: 10%  
3-month Interbank 10 1/2-10 3/4%  
3-month eligible bills: 9 1/2-9 3/4%  
US: Prime Rate 6%  
Federal Funds 2 1/4-2 1/2%  
3-month Treasury Bills 3.15-3.14%\*  
30-year bonds 10 1/2-10 5/8%

#### CURRENCIES

London: New York:  
£ \$1.9134 £ \$1.9125\*  
£ DM2.8375 £ DM1.4835\*  
£ Sfr2.5170 £ Sfr1.3164\*  
£ FF9.5811 £ FF5.0065\*  
£ Yen242.32 £ Yen126.50\*  
£ Index 92.0 £ Index 80.5  
ECU 30.71697 £ SDR 16.75644  
£ ECU1.362046 £ SDR1.321825  
London Forex market closes

#### GOLD

London Fixing:  
AM \$359.30 PM \$359.50  
Close \$358.30-\$359.70  
187.00-187.50  
New York:  
Comex \$359.05-\$359.55\*

#### NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (Aug) \$20.50/bbl (\$20.40)

#### RETAIL PRICES

RPI: 139.3 June (1987=100)  
\* Denotes midday trading price



# Miyazawa initiative reverses Nikkei fall

FROM JOANNA PITMAN IN TOKYO

SHARE prices in Tokyo rebounded sharply yesterday after a dramatic morning tumble. The recovery was in response to reports that Ichiro Miyazawa, the prime minister, will hold an emergency meeting of cabinet ministers and Liberal Democratic Party leaders this evening in an attempt to shore up the Nikkei 225 index and help curb the worldwide stock market slide.

Mr Miyazawa told reporters: "We have to consider various measures to deal with falling stock prices and to think of the issue from the point of view of the Japanese economy's position in relation to the world economy."

The reaction to Mr Miyazawa's morning announcement was clear. Having fallen almost 60 points in the first 30 minutes of trading, the Nikkei average rebounded on the news, gaining 497.99 points to close at 16,039.94.

Many analysts are sceptical about the efficacy of such a ministerial meeting and have denounced the prime minister's declaration as a thinly disguised attempt to pull in votes for Sunday's national elections to the upper house of the Diet, Japan's parliament.

His future as prime minister depends on the outcome of the elections.

According to James Paradise, a market strategist at Dresner Securities Asia, the government can do little directly to support stock prices and it is not clear that it can do anything concrete for the economy apart from its promised plans to introduce a supplementary budget in the autumn. That has already been discounted in the market.

Clearly, Mr Miyazawa's comment has provided a psychological boost but most market participants are sceptical about the possibility of a rally or, indeed, of any medium-term improvement.

The Tokyo stock market plunged 2.9 per cent on Wednesday, prompting fears in some quarters of "the big plunge" and apprehension throughout the market that the bottom has yet to be reached.

Alex Kimmont, real estate analyst at Morgan Stanley Securities, said: "The problem is that there is no bounce in the market. There are very few buyers and the continued rumours of weaknesses in the real estate sector are depressing it further."

The mood in the market was not helped by yesterday's public statement from Tsutomu Hata, the minister of finance, who said he had no plans to take any special measures to help the ailing market.

Yasushi Mieno, governor of the Bank of Japan, also adopted a calm view of the situation, telling a gathering of regional bankers that some bright spots were visible in the economy and that Japan's economic recovery, though likely to be moderate and gradual, was not far away.

## Donovan to leave B Gas

CHARLES Donovan, one of British Gas's two senior managing directors, has resigned and will leave the board next Friday.

Mr Donovan will leave the day before Cedric Brown, his fellow senior managing director, becomes chief executive of the privatised gas exploration, production and distribution group. The chief executive's role is being given up by Robert Evans, who will remain as full-time chairman.

A British Gas spokesman said Mr Donovan was "disappointed that he did not win the top job", but that the decision to leave was amicable.

The company said that Mr Donovan, who has responsibility for corporate and other services, fully supported the reorganisation, which led to part of his work being taken over by the chairman and chief executive.

Mr Donovan, 58, is understood to earn more than £200,000 a year, under a three year contract. A payoff of more than £300,000 is believed to have been agreed.

## Soulas to be WTA chief

ALAIN Soulas has been appointed chief executive of Wiggins Teape Appleton, the international paper group, from October. He succeeds Stephen Walls, who will be leaving the company.

Mr Soulas, 49, has been chief executive of the paper division of Saint-Gobain and chairman and chief executive of Cellulose du Pin since 1985.

He joined Saint-Gobain in 1975 and has held senior management positions with Cellulose du Pin, Socar and Condaz. Arjo shares rose 5p to 218p.



Cheering the stock market: Sir Christopher Benson, chairman of Boots

## City marks up shares as Boots 'bucks trend' with higher sales

BY MARTIN BARROW

BOOTS, the retailing and pharmaceuticals group, cheered the stock market by claiming to be bucking the downward trend and increasing sales in all its main businesses.

Sir Christopher Benson, chairman, told shareholders at the annual meeting that Boots the Chemist, the main retailing arm, raised sales by 12.6 per cent year-on-year in the first quarter.

Hallmarks, the car spares and maintenance chain seen as one of Boots' weakest links, lifted sales by 8.2 per cent, despite a reduction in sales space after the closure of some smaller outlets.

The company, whose chief executive is Sir James Blyth, said the upturn in sales was

achieved despite the slow recovery in the economy, which was constraining growth in the retail market.

The City, gloomy about prospects for retailers while the recession remains deeply entrenched, marked the Boots share price up from 428p to 440p.

Boots the Chemist benefited from the unseasonably warm weather during the first quarter, which created enormous and unusually early demand for sun-related merchandise and hay fever medicines. There was also solid demand in healthcare products, baby goods and food. But the bulk of sales still comes from toiletries, medicines and cosmetics.

Initiatives to boost Boots' share of National Health Service business also appeared to pay off, with an 8 per cent increase in sales.

Children's World sales rose 14.3 per cent, with just one-third of the increase attributable to the opening of a new store.

Severe price discounting continues to affect the do-it-yourself market, according to Sir Christopher. Sales at AG Stanley and Do It All, the joint venture with Kingfisher, rose 3.5 per cent and 10.1 per cent respectively, but profit margins remain under intense pressure.

Pharmaceuticals boosted sales by 10.6 per cent at comparative exchange rates, helped by good performance from prescription pharmaceuticals and consumer products.

## Losses at Savills deepen to £2.8m

BY PHILIP FANGAIDS

THE depressed property sector pushed Savills, the upmarket estate agent and property surveyor, further into losses.

George Inge, the chairman, expects property markets to remain difficult in the year ahead, although he anticipates increased activity from rating, professional and investment business.

The prospect of a distant recovery for rental values in central London and a write-down against freehold office property were largely responsible for an exceptional write-off of £1.62 million. This pushed Savills to a pre-tax loss of £2.86 million in the year to end-April, against a taxable deficit of £1.69 million last time. Turnover fell 15.3 per cent to £23.7 million, although costs were reduced by 15.8 per cent.

A "virtual standstill" in the construction industry and a reduction in building services activity led to a £379,000 operating loss from the commercial business, against an adjusted profit of £81,000 last time. Turnover at the division slumped by 21.4 per cent to £9.68 million.

Ironically, the largest gains were in valuation services, reflecting an increase in the number of banks and receivers seeking professional advice.

A second successive year of falling house prices, land prices and turnover is blamed for a loss of £914,000 from the newly combined agricultural and residential business division, against a loss of £1.76 million last time. Turnover fell 10.5 per cent to £14 million.

Residential buyers remained "very cautious", and despite some revival at the bottom end of the market, the average price of houses sold by Savills fell almost 10 per cent. Overseas buyers helped generate greater activity at the group's Sloane Street and Hampstead offices, but the country house market continued to suffer, with average values down 9 per cent over the year.

"Generally the residential market remains depressed with increased viewings but little increase in sales," added Mr Inge.

Aubrey Adams, managing director, said the property market is still bumping along the bottom, despite false dawns. Mr Adams said volume is required in the market. The company, however, had no plans to move downmarket, although it has been forced into looking at properties at lower values.

Overall operating losses were trimmed to £1.29 million, against £1.68 million last time, while cash balances grew to £1.94 million (£827,000). The loss per share increases to 6.5p, against a deficit of 4.4p a share last time. Again, there is no dividend.

The shares eased 1p to 24p.

## Greycoat cuts losses and holds dividend

SHAREHOLDER funds at Greycoat, the City and west end of London property group, more than halved in the year ended last March, to £226.5 million, or 201p a share, reflecting huge falls in the value of its portfolio. A further £1.1 million provision against the group's property values, after the £64 million write-off last year, leaves Greycoat with a pre-tax loss of £7.6 million (£38.5 million loss).

Geoffrey Wilson, chairman, and his board are nevertheless holding the dividend at 5.2p, with the recommendation of an unchanged 2.9p final. The entire payment of £4.6 million will be financed from reserves. Mr Wilson, who is resigning as chairman at the end of the month, says the decision reflects the group's confidence. He believes the quality commercial property market has bottomed out and that Greycoat will benefit substantially once economic recovery is under way.

## Green Property rises

GREEN Property, the Irish developer, has reported a 20 per cent advance in interim pre-tax profits to £1.01 million (£935,000) for the six months to end-June. An unchanged interim dividend of 1.1p will be paid. Green says it continues to perform to budget and the outlook for the second half is good. Net rents in the first half were £12.39 million (£12.25 million). It said the UK market now had potential for selective purchases of investment properties with prospects of good rental and capital growth over the medium term.

## Hill & Smith tumbles

HILL & Smith Holdings, the West Midlands steel stockholder, is holding its interim dividend at 2.1p, despite pre-tax profits down 48.8 per cent to £1.24 million (£2.42 million) in the six months to end-March. Turnover fell from £38.7 million to £31.8 million. The decline in profits was exacerbated by an exceptional deficit of £212,000, relating to the loss made by the Tipton Steel Stock Holders (Stoke) business, sold in May. Earnings were 2.98p (5.74p) a share. The company said the second half should certainly be better.

## Bexbuild dragged down

PRE-TAX profits at Bexbuild Developments, the property investment company, plunged from £622,000 to £133,000 in the year to end-March as it continued to be affected by the depressed property sector. The comparative figure had been boosted by a £468,000 one-off surplus. Turnover, helped by extra rental stream growth from last year's acquisition of the Hughes Group, climbed to £1.62 million (£714,000). The total dividend for the year is 2.7p a share (2.5p) after a proposed final payout of 1.7p. Earnings are 3p a share (8.6p).

## LAW profit rises

DESPITE the general gloom in the property market, the Land Authority for Wales has increased its annual pre-tax profit to £2.85 million and spent over £23 million on acquiring land for re-development, according to its annual report. This investment should attract £330 million from the private sector over the next few years as regeneration projects take place in five Welsh towns and a community of 2,000 houses and an industrial park is created alongside the M4 in northeast Cardiff.

## Fairfax deeper in red

JOHN Fairfax Holdings, the Australian newspaper publisher, reported a net loss of \$376 million (£163 million) in the year to June 1991, compared with a net loss of \$559.1 million a year earlier. Financing costs arising from the \$2.25 billion privatisation of the company in 1987 helped to drive the company into the red; net financing costs totalled \$282 million. Sir Zelman Cowen, chairman, told shareholders the company was confident of its future and expected to move back into profit.

## Lloyds reassures

LLOYDS Chemists was concerned enough yesterday about the recent sharp fall in its share price to issue a statement telling shareholders that all divisions were trading profitably. The shares, having come down from 372p in April to 199p on Wednesday, rose 36p to 235p yesterday. Allen Lloyd, chairman and chief executive, said results for the year ended June 30 would be issued in early October, and that the group was a strong, well managed company that was confident of its prospects.

## Motorola expands in Scotland

BY OUR CITY STAFF

A US electronics giant will create 150 jobs through a £40 million expansion of its operation in Scotland's "silicon glen".

Motorola today announced the investment, which will go into its plant at East Kilbride, near Glasgow, to put it at the forefront of computer chip technology in Europe.

The project will take the East Kilbride workforce to 2,000, making it one of Scotland's largest private employers.

Barry Waite, the company's European general manager, said: "I am particularly pleased that this investment is coming at a time of continuing recession in the UK. This is a huge investment in technology and will bring us to the leading edge of microprocessor design and production."

Motorola moved into Scotland in 1969 and has already

invested £230 million in the plant, which makes silicon chips for products including cars, CD players, computers and washing machines.

Mr Waite said the technology created by the new investment would be capable of placing huge amounts of data on a single piece of silicon. A half-centimetre square chip could then store all the information contained in a road map of the UK.

## Greycoat keeps its bankers at bay

RECENT scare-mongering about possible breaches of covenants by Greycoat may have turned out to be unjustified, but it all looks to have become a close run thing at one point. At 152 per cent, gearing is within spitting distance of the limits that its creditors will allow. But for the sale of its 40.3 per cent stake in Finsbury Avenue since the year end, the limit may have been breached.

Greycoat has to be within its covenants only on the day of publication of its results, and it may reasonably be assumed that it has seen a good deal of its bankers over the past couple of weeks. The board's key achievement is to have persuaded the banks that the decline in shareholders' funds since March 1988 did not represent a "material, adverse fall", and that therefore another covenant had not been breached.

For all this, Greycoat, whose chairman is Geoffrey Wilson, remains remarkably buoyant. To maintain the dividend, brush aside a 52 per cent plunge in shareholders' funds and a 22 per cent fall in the value of the investment portfolio with the observation that a floor has been established, is the mark either of supreme confidence or considerable cheek.

To be fair, Greycoat's portfolio, the bulk of it in the City and central London, is of the highest quality and will reap early benefits from any upturn in the economy. In the meantime, the group can

boast a positive income stream and that more than 70 per cent of net rental income relates to leases with more than 20 years to run.

The board says it has seen an improvement in the number of enquiries for its properties recently, and is "optimistic" about the future. This has been enough to keep the bankers at bay. Though the shares rose 2p to 36p yesterday, investors will need more convincing.

## First Technology

IT HAS taken almost two years for Fred Westlake, chairman and chief executive of First Technology, the car safety products maker, to bring his company back on track. Only a radical disposal programme, which has left the company little bigger than when it was launched on the stock market seven years ago, has kept the corporate wheels turning. There is still work to be done but the shares have at least bounced off the 19p bottom. At their peak in the 1980s, they cost more than £5.

The only remaining businesses, which are the world's leading manufacturers of on-board crash sensors and car test dummies, should benefit from the ever-higher priority placed on safety by consumers and car manufacturers.

In the short term, Dr Westlake must continue to tackle the legacy of over-expansion by further cutting



Optimistic: Geoffrey Wilson, Greycoat chairman

borrowings from the year-end level of £6 million and building up the depleted balance sheet. A return to pre-tax profits in the year to April, when the company made £639,000, helps make this possible but means that shareholders will, at best, see only a small dividend for the current year (nil).

Profits this year could reach £1.4 million, giving about 7p of earnings and putting the shares on an undemanding price earnings ratio of 8.4. In the medium term, the prospects for First Technology's products are encouraging. However, balance-sheet uncertainties

mean the shares cannot yet be rated stronger than a hold.

## LMS

LONDON Merchant Securities is no ordinary property company. As well as owning an extensive property portfolio, other strings to its bow include a residual 15.2 per cent stake in First Leisure Corporation, and a 5.03 per cent stake in BSB Holdings, owner, in turn, of 17.5 per cent of BSKYB.

LMS's investment properties were written down by £83.6 million to £388 million

at the March 31 balance sheet date. However, the profit from the sale of part of the previously dominant First Leisure holding helped limit the setback in the book value of net assets to 10p—from 109p to 99p a share. NAV looks better when market value of quoted securities is taken into account.

LMS enjoyed surprising strength in its rental roll, and though there was an element of "hard times" experienced by some tenants, a rent review helped net rental income advance from £23.2 million to £28.9 million. The higher rent roll was, in part, underpinned by £29 million of development expenditure, and by the absence of property trading profits. The pre-tax outcome was £24 million (£28.9 million). No interest has been capitalised, and 71 per cent of total rental income is secured well into the next century. Gearing is about 24 per cent, and net interest is covered 3.3 times by net rental income.

LMS has increased its final dividend from 2.8p to 3p a share, making a year's total of 3.8p (8.6p) a share.

This year's profits may not be marginally charged from those now reported, and adverse sentiment washing over the property sector will continue to dog LMS, which traded at 82p only two months ago. The shares, at 67p, trade at a 32.3 per cent discount to the 99p book value, and yield 7.6 per cent. They are worth remembering in steadier times.



**LMS**

Annual Results

Year ended 31 March 1992

Net rental income a record £28.9 million (1991 - £23.2 million)

Shareholders' funds £312 million (1991 - £258.2 million)

Portfolio valuation £388.1 million (1991 - £471.7 million)

Profit before tax £24 million (1991 - £28.9 million)  
excludes extraordinary profits of £22.6 million transferred to capital reserve

Earnings per Ordinary share 6.54p (1991 - 7.43p)

Dividends per Ordinary share 3.8p (1991 - 3.6p)

- 71% of total rental income secured beyond the year 2000
- 230,000 square feet of new retail space added to the portfolio
- Net interest covered 3.3 times by net rental income
- Net borrowings under 24% of shareholders' funds

Report and Accounts available from the Secretary  
LONDON MERCHANT SECURITIES plc  
CARLTON HOUSE, 33 ROBERT ADAM STREET, LONDON W1M 5AH



# Isosceles debt deal gives green light to store conversion

By Neil Bennett, Banking Correspondent

ISOSCELES, the troubled supermarket group, has succeeded in renegotiating its £1.4 billion debts with its banks. The agreement will allow the group to continue a £300 million store conversion.

Isosceles said it is committed to a flotation in 1995, a year later than scheduled, even though banking sources believe its existing equity is almost worthless. Unless the group stages a miraculous profit recovery in the next three years, the flotation is expected to dilute massively existing shareholders.

As part of the agreement, Isosceles is issuing a 20 per cent share stake to its eight mezzanine lenders, including

31 Standard Chartered and GE Capital, at 1p a share to compensate them for agreeing to delay interest repayments.

Isosceles' store conversion programme will almost eradicate the Gateway name from the high street. The group plans to re-open 150 upmarket Somerfield stores in the next three years. A further 150 stores will be renamed David Greig, and become fresh food groceries. Another 150 will be selected as discount stores called Solo to compete with Kwik Save.

The smallest sites in the group will be renamed Gateway Village Stores and become local convenience shops. This will leave just 50 under the original Gateway name. Food Giant, the group's large discount stores chain, will continue to expand.

Herman's, the sports chain in America, and Wellworths, the Northern Ireland food retailer, are still for sale. These have been on the market since the buyout in 1989 but the group has failed to attract a high enough price for them.

Isosceles' 39 lenders have agreed in principle to relax many of its borrowing conditions, including interest cover, adjusted net worth and asset cover. The group was in danger of breaching these this month due to poor trading caused by the recession.

The agreement must still be signed and also needs the support of shareholders at an extraordinary meeting at the end of August. All the large

shareholders, including Wasenstein Perella, with 40 per cent, have been involved in the negotiations and support the plans.

Alistair Mitchell-Innes, Isosceles' chief executive, said he was pleased the negotiations had finally been completed. "We have been working on this for some time and the longer these things take, the more it diverts people from running the business," he said.

"I won't make any promises about the future but I think we have a good chance to show what we can do with these stores," he added. The group plans to spend £100 million a year on the conversions, which it hopes will help boost turnover.

Mr Mitchell-Innes said trading was very dull but the new loan agreements had used very cautious forecasts about the economy until 1995. He did not give details on the new repayment schedule, but said the company would meet all its interest bills by 1995.

As well as issuing warrants to the mezzanine lenders to convert into ordinary shares, Isosceles is proposing to convert its preference shares. These are part of the units that were offered as stub equity in place of cash in the 1989 management buyout. Several of Isosceles' equity holders, including 31 and Mercury Asset Management, have taken heavy writedowns on their shares.



No dummies: First Technology is back in the black but has passed its dividend. Fred Westlake, chairman and chief executive, right, and Nigel Tempus, page 18

## Ford drops plan for lay-offs at Halewood plant

By Kevin Eason, Motoring Correspondent

FORD has scrapped plans to lay off thousands of workers for a month, after deciding to switch emphasis from the UK to export markets.

Workers at the Halewood plant, on Merseyside, who were preparing to start their summer holiday break, were told last night that planned cutbacks would not take place, since Ford was increasingly confident of a sales resurgence on the continent.

The company originally wanted to cut output of Escort and Orion cars from Halewood by half, to 500 a day, by stopping the night shift for a month. Instead, that will take place for only two weeks, while the plant readjusts for the switch to exports.

Halewood has been the most vulnerable of Ford's European plants because of its dependence on the British market in the past. Although the Escort is the country's most popular car, the recession brought a huge slump in orders. As a result, Halewood has suffered layoffs and shutdowns over the past year.

Management started an export programme earlier this year to take up the slack and, so far, 19,100 cars and vans - 17 per cent of Halewood's output - have been sent to European markets.

Ford said last night: "With the British market in its current state, we know prospects are difficult, whereas some other European nations are improving."

After falling 20 per cent in 1991, total sales of new cars in Britain so far this year are down by another 4 per cent.

Ford workers and their families are being offered discounts of up to £2,800 on some of the company's most popular models as the company mounts a huge campaign to boost sales in the crucial month of August.

The company is leading the charge by motor manufacturers desperate to revive the market, which has failed to rise this year from the bottom of the worst recession since the second world war. Ford executives have decided that one of the biggest pools of potential buyers next month, when the new K-registration letter is introduced, consists of their own 40,000 workers and their families.

The employee discount scheme is open to close relatives of employees. In addition, Ford has 30,000 pensioners who can also benefit from the reductions.

A company spokesman said last night: "We are no different from other manufacturers in that we offer discounts to our employees and their immediate families. They make up a sizeable part of the market."

The discounts cover all models, except the Granada range. Average discounts on the Fiesta, Escort and Sierra ranges have risen by £350, and those on the high-performance Escort XR3i and Escort RS2000 by £1,100. That means a Fiesta 1.1 LX, on sale in showrooms at £8,596, is on offer to Ford employees and their families at £6,741, a saving of about £1,800.

## Filofax now available in black

By Philip Pangalos

YUPPIES, if there are any still about, will be pleased to hear that Filofax, the Unlisted Securities Market-quoted personal organiser maker, is back in the black after several years of losses.

Filofax, one of the success stories of the late 1980s with the shares topping £2 at one time, looks on the road to recovery after being rescued by a consortium fund and a £2.1 million rights issue in 1990.

The company proposes a single dividend of 0.5p (nil) after reporting a pre-tax profit of £552,000 in the 15 months to March, compared with a loss of £1.55 million in the previous 12 month period.

Turnover stood at £12.7 million for the 15 month period, against £11.1 million in the previous year. Robin Field, chief executive, said more than 80 per cent of sales in 1991 were new products launched since the middle of 1990.

Earnings were 2.7p a share, against a loss of 9.5p a share last time. The shares firmed 3p to 39p.

## USAir goes further into red

From Philip Robinson in New York

THE American dog-fight over fares pushed USAir Group, the American carrier in which British Airways proposes to invest \$750 million, further into the red in April, May and June. Net losses for the second quarter climbed 50 per cent to \$84.9 million on revenues barely changed at \$1.67 billion.

Seth Schofield, USAir chairman and president, said: "Industry-wide fare reductions that began early in the second quarter sharply eroded the positive momentum that we had developed in the first quarter of this year."

The industry is now increasing domestic fares by 4.4 per cent and USAir, America's fourth largest carrier, has reached a new agreement with pilots that will reduce expenses by \$100 million a year, with the first benefits coming through in the next two months.

Losses had been climbing. In the first six months of this year the group was \$147.9 million in the red compared with a loss of \$225.5 million for the same period last year. Half time revenues climbed \$200 million to \$3.4 billion.

USAir shares eased 12.5 cents to \$13.625. The entry price for British Airways to gain a 21 per cent voting stake and 44 per cent of the airline's equity is \$20.50.

Air Canada is believed to be preparing a counter offer for the troubled airline. Continental, which has received a \$350 million bid from Maxxam, a team of investors backed by investment bankers Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette and Kidder Peabody.

## Investors received £12m compensation

By Sara McConnell

THE Investors' Compensation Scheme has paid compensation totalling £12.5 million to 1,598 investors between April 1991 and March 1992, according to the ICS annual report. However, the ICS repeated its warnings that the final figure for 1991-2 could be as much as £37 million.

A record 35 firms were declared in default in the last year. These included four firms selling home income plans, Fisher Prew-Smith, Aylesbury Associates, Wilmet Dollar and Acorn Insurance Consultants. The ICS expected as many as 1,500 claims for compensation from investors in these firms. Many claims are still being investigated.

At the date of the report, a total of 3,023 claims, amounting to nearly £20 million, had been paid since the start of the

scheme in August 1988. The ICS has already announced that it would be raising a preliminary levy from firms regulated under the Financial Services Act of £26.3 million. There is likely to be a further levy to fund claims not yet substantiated. If claims total more than £25 million in 1991-2, the excess will be covered by insurance.

However, the scheme will not be insured for compensation costs this year as the ICS could not find cover at an acceptable premium after March 31, 1992. Since March 1992, the scheme has paid a further £2.3 million to 288 investors with firms declared in default in 1991-2. Since March, ten firms have been declared in default.

The number of permanent and temporary staff at ICS has doubled over the last year. Employment costs have more than doubled to £854,948.

## Brent Walker seeks chairman

By Our City Staff

BRENT Walker has failed to find a chairman to succeed Lord Kindersley, who yesterday stepped down at the annual meeting. Ken Scobie, chief executive, takes over as acting chairman.

Lord Kindersley said: "I had hoped to find a successor. The task facing the board is still enormous. It would be wrong to rush into such a vital appointment and I hope to make an announcement soon."

Brent Walker is also considering a change of name. One shareholder suggested Pubmaster Leisure. Lord Kindersley replied: "We agree with the feeling on this matter. We have had other things to do than think of new names but it is high time we did that." He suggested other shareholders might write in with suggestions for a new name.

He said group's restructuring of the group was believed to be one of the largest and most complex ever attempted and was a remarkable achievement. "Pubmaster

er, our public house company, has developed extremely well but trading, as in other retail activities, is showing little sign of recovery."

The company had acquired the leases on more than 900 public houses from Allied Breweries and Whitbread. The acquisitions had a promising future. An expansion programme would be continued and there was great potential for the Maple Leaf

Inns joint venture, which was being financed by Labatt, the brewer, and managed by Brent Walker.

"William Hill has experienced continuing reduction in the size of bets taken although the number of bets placed has remained stable," Lord Kindersley said.

"This confirms that its business is competitive but the money is not being spent by the public," he added.

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TOP 20 MANAGED BOND PERFORMANCE. 7th April '89 - 4th April '92

AAM STANDARD LIFE	+58.99%	1	Lawrence T. T. Ten Bond	+38.88%	11
AAM CLERICAL FUND	+45.32%	2	MGM Bond Growth Acc	+28.63%	12
AAM SUN ALLIANCE FUND	+39.03%	3	Irish Life Universal Security	+28.14%	13
Growth & Sec Landmark Secs Acc	+37.71%	4	Homebrew Managed Fund 3	+27.36%	14
RH Barrage Managed	+37.54%	5	N. Anson 52 Euro Master Fund	+26.87%	15
Family Concentrated Growth	+31.92%	6	RH Perpetual Managed	+26.54%	16
Growth & Sec Flexible Finance	+30.00%	7	Provident Special Market Acc	+26.10%	17
Lawrence T. T. C. Secure Cap	+29.36%	8	Clement Meil Man Model	+25.53%	18
Growth & Sec G. & S. Super	+29.30%	9	General Portfolio Perpetual	+24.87%	19
Arena Life Squirrel	+28.96%	10	Liberty Managed Model	+24.08%	20

Top 20 out of 336 Managed Life Funds analysed. This table is based on bid prices and excludes the effect of any external fees. Source: Hargrave from HSBC. Selection of funds is based upon the Financial Times Funds Managed Life Fund Classification plus AAM Managed Funds. \* This is a bulk switching facility.



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\*In the unlikely event of your insurance company managed bonds having bettered ours, proof of ownership (commencing before 7th April 1989) and independently validated performance will be required. Please note insurance company managed bonds are not broker bonds. The investments are intended as a long-term investment. Because investments may go down in value as well as up, you may not get back the full amount invested. The past is not necessarily a guide to future performance.

## Bid to oust Nationwide chiefs fails

TWO candidates for the board of Nationwide Building Society failed to win enough votes to oust sitting directors at yesterday's annual meeting.

They were the Rev Vivian Singh, who ran a campaign last year to try to persuade the society to pay extra interest to customers trapped in the society's closed 90-day account, and Benjamin Jacobs, a member of the staff.

Two seats were contested. Mr Singh received 36,333 votes and Mr Jacobs 59,805. Anthony Stoughton-Harris received 77,155 and Paul Twyman 92,335. Mr Twyman was voted in once he had the board's support and became the first member director.

## BET chief fends off criticism

SIR Christopher Harding, BET chairman, faced criticism at yesterday's annual shareholders' meeting over the recent £200 million cash call, the level of the dividend and directors' salaries (George Sivel writes).

A shareholder noted the dividend for the year to end-March had been cut from 13.25p to 6.5p yet the group was asking shareholders for £200 million to redeem \$380 million of the \$500 million auction market preferred shares.

Sir Christopher assured the shareholder that it was in the "best long-term interest" to "rebase the dividend to a level from which it could be expected to make reasonable progress". He added that it was felt that the appropriate degree of cover was twofold

and it was intended this would be achieved as soon as possible.

Another shareholder, also a BET pensioner, wanted to know why there appeared to be such a gulf between pen-



Harding: keeping control

sions and BET directors' salaries. Emoluments of the highest paid director rose from £287,181 to £483,977 according to the annual report. Sir Christopher explained that between October 1990 and April 1992 the directors took no bonuses or pay increases but that in 1991-2 a bonus had been introduced to reward directors for cash generation. Debts fell from £425 million to £107 million over the year.

On prospects for the current year Sir Christopher said: "I am afraid, there continues to be very few signs of improved levels of activity in our markets. Our plans for the current year are based on conservative turnover growth and continuing firm control of costs and cash."

The shares fell 3p to close 116p.

## Lloyd's starts process of opening up

By Jonathan Prynn

AN ERA of glasnost at Lloyd's of London was heralded yesterday with the first round of names' annual meetings to comply fully with the recommendations of the Rowland Task Force report.

A key theme of the Rowland report, published in January, was that names' rights should be strengthened, in line with those enjoyed by shareholders in public companies. Many names who have lost money during the recent problems at Lloyd's have complained of difficulties in obtaining information about their syndicates.

The report recommended that syndicates should be obliged to hold annual meetings of their names and should provide detailed information on syndicate expenses, reviewed by independent members' agents. Although these are not yet mandatory, they are likely to be accepted and made compulsory by the council of Lloyd's.

About two dozen agents and external

names yesterday attended the groundbreaking meeting of the names on syndicate 1109, an obscure syndicate specialising in cover for race horses and valuable pets. They were rewarded with a review of the syndicate's performance and prospects and the opportunity to question the underwriter, John Bovington.

John Cackett, the underwriter of aviation syndicate 957, cheered names with the news that in the event of a "worst-case scenario" of two insured aircraft colliding, the syndicate would suffer only a 10 per cent loss.

As an exercise in corporate presentation techniques, yesterday's meetings were far from state-of-the-art. Poorly presented and labelled slides can hardly compare with the high-tech audio-visual displays laid on by many companies at their annual meetings.

Nevertheless, as an indicator of the changing culture at the traditionally secretive insurance market, the meetings were a milestone.

One of the few external names to attend

the meeting said he would like to have seen a few more names turn up to apply some discipline to the agencies that manage their affairs. "Otherwise we are just marionettes in their hands," he said.

The meetings were organised by Wendover Underwriting Agency, which manages five syndicates, four of which made profits in the troubled 1989 year of account.

Other major agencies are planning their own names' general meetings, or in some cases have already held them, although Wendover is the first to have complied with the recommendations on reviews of syndicate expenses. In the case of Wendover, this showed that its underwriters had all taken significant pay cuts over the past year.

Angus Sladen, managing director of Wendover, said: "We expect many managing agents to monitor our approach and we believe members' agents and our names will appreciate our openness with regard to expenses, and indeed our whole approach."



## WoodMac sees rise in North Sea oil output

OIL production from the British sector of the North Sea is set to rise for the rest of 1992 and exceed 2.5 million barrels a day (bpd) in 1993, according to a survey by County NatWest WoodMac.

Analysts expect output to rise this year now that most of the summer maintenance work is completed and new fields are ready to come on stream.

Oil production was at its low of the year in June, averaging 1.59 million bpd. Output of 1.84 million bpd in the first half of 1992 is likely to rise sharply in the second half, to bring the annual average to 1.9 million bpd, the report said.

Maintenance work continued last month on the Brent platform. Brent Charlie came back during the month, while Brent Alpha and Bravo were shut down early in June for six and five weeks respectively.

Although most of the scheduled shutdowns have been completed, a few are continuing. These include a four-week shutdown on Dunlin and Osprey, scheduled to begin on August 18, and a 12-week shutdown of Brent Delta, which began on July 14.

New fields should be contributing more than 150,000 bpd by the year-end, WoodMac said.

THE success or failure of the Wellcome share sale will dictate the course of the rest of the equity market in the short term. It was top of the agenda for most investors yesterday as the deadline for applications by tender for institutions drew near. The announcement by the Wellcome Trust that it will not sell any shares below 800p was received warmly by the market after weeks of speculation about the level of pricing for the issue.

Dealers viewed it as a positive move and said the Wellcome Trust, which had originally offered 330 million shares for sale, was more likely to reduce the size of the offer than to abandon it. Estimates earlier this week suggested the sale may be scaled down to 250 million shares or less.

Worries about the issue have hung over the market since the sale was first announced in March, when the price was £11. The recent fall in share values has been bad news for all new issues. Several have been cold-shouldered by investors who have left most of the equity with the underwriters. Wellcome clawed back an early fall to finish 1p up at 830p.

The news from Wellcome cheered the rest of the equity market and enabled it to close with useful gains on the day after spending most of the session fluctuating in narrow limits without any clear lead

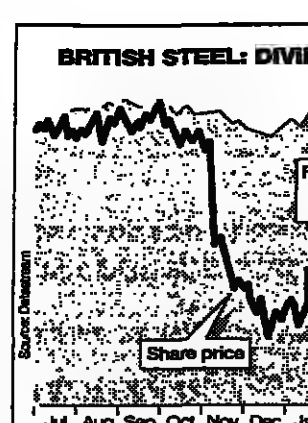
developing. The FT-SE 100 index ended the session near its best of the day 11.6 higher at 2,399.5. Turnover improved to 512 million shares as investors began unwinding their positions with only one day of the trading account left to run.

Two new issues made a positive start in first-time trading. Tauton, the cider maker, got off to a brisk start with the price opening at 145p compared with the original offer price of 140p. It closed at 153p, a premium of 13p.

There was also a positive start to trading in Quality Home Care with the price opening at 143p compared with the issue price of 136p. The price ended the session at 150p, a premium of 14p.

British Aerospace suffered an early setback, touching 180p before recovering to close 12p higher at 197p. Warburg Securities, stockbroker, was behind the fall after placing almost 6 million shares on behalf of an institutional client at 185p. The BAE share price has now virtually halved last year's rights issue price of 380p.

British Steel fell 1 1/2p to a new low of 54p hit by a bearish circular from County NatWest, stockbroker, which has been selling clients the dividend is still under threat. County calculates that faced with the threat of prolonged economic stagnation, the re-



cent dividend cut accompanying the full-year figures has not gone far enough. The possibility of the dividend being cut to 3p or less in the current year has still to be reflected in the price, which should be nearer 45p. There

was a number of early casualties. Pilkington, the glass maker, suffered a 10p fall in delayed response to Wednesday's gloomy statement on trading at the annual meeting. Analysis is expected to start downgrading their profit fore-

casts. The price later recovered most of the lost ground to finish 2p lighter and equal its low for the year of 95p.

Lucas Industries fell 7p to 102p after profit downgrading by Albert E Sharp and Strauss Turnbull. Sharp has

reduced its forecast by £10 million to £105 million, including a pension surplus of £90 million.

Euro Disneyland spent a volatile session before finishing 8p cheaper at £10.15 after the group had confirmed it

expects to make a loss for the current year.

Persistent bid speculation lifted Mirror Group Newspapers another 4p to 69p as a further 4.3 million shares changed hands. The price has risen 18p since the return from suspension last week at 51p. The price was frozen in December at 125p. Mirror Group has since been the target of intense bid speculation.

Institutions are still making up their minds about the outcome of Greene King's £103 million bid for Morland, unchanged at 461p. Many of them are unlikely to make their minds up until just before today's deadline expires. At the last count, Greene King, 7p cheaper at 507p, had received acceptances totalling an estimated 46 per cent, including a 43.4 per cent stake held by Whitbread Investment.

Harland Simon, the troubled controls systems group, saw its share price nearly halved at 18p. Last week, the group announced heavier than expected losses and no dividend. Earlier this year the shares were trading at 600p.

News of sizable oil finds lifted BP Petroleum 3p to 69p, while Mowlem Oil & Gas was steady at 32 1/2p. Both companies were features in *The Times* on Monday.

MICHAEL CLARK

## Dow makes early gain

New York — Blue chips steamed ahead in early trading, helped by bargain-hunting and a hefty gain in Tokyo. The Dow Jones Industrial average advanced 9.39 points to 3,287, having risen as high as 3,291.

□ Hong Kong — Shares plunged 1.55 per cent in continued light trading on uncertainties about the local

airport financing dispute and weakness of global markets. The Hang Seng index plummeted 92.28 points, or 1.55 per cent, to 5,917.16.

□ Frankfurt — Shares ended lower after a wave of derivative-linked selling. The Dax index ended just above support at 1,620, finishing 4.5 points down at 1,623.37.

(Reuters)

### RECENT ISSUES

Anglian Group Sp (210)	333	+1	Kenwood App 10p (285)	278	...
Brent Walker Wts	3	...	Latin Amer Inc (AP E104 E10)	...	...
British Bio-tech (A25)	420	-5	M & G Recovery Inc	34	...
Country Casuals Sp (130)	135	-1	-do- Inv Cap	13	...
Dreyer A	19	...	-do- Inv Grd Uts	48	...
EFM Japan Trust (100)	92	...	M & G Recovery Pckg Uts	98	...
EFM Japan Trust Wmtd	36	...	MFI Furniture (115)	122	+2
Euro Smaller Co's Uts	475	...	Multitrait Warrants	11	...
Finsbury Smr 0% Prf	147	-1	Quily Care Hms 10p (136)	150	...
Grosvener Inns	74	...	Taunton Cider 10p (140)	154	...
HSBC HK10 (351)	360	-2	Telegraph (325)	275	...
Henderson Eurostr Ord 63	...	...			
-do-Units	93	...			
-do-Zero Prf	29	...			

### MAJOR CHANGES

Barclays	314p (-14p)	Whitbread 'A'	406p (-14p)
Lloyds	420p (-11p)	RMC Group	493p (-14p)
Nat West	320p (-11p)	Radland	482p (-19p)
Unilever	320p (-11p)	Kingfisher	441p (-16p)
Alfred Lyons	620p (-11p)	Lloyds Chemist	235p (-36p)
Ladbroke	175p (-17p)	THORN EMI	753p (-10p)
Boots	447p (-17p)	J Sainsbury	448p (-11p)
De La Rue	565p (-10p)	FALL:	
MB-Caradon	230p (-12p)	MJ Gleeson	798p (-15p)
Procter & Gamble	155p (-10p)		

Closing Prices Page 23

### BRITISH FUNDS

1991	Low	Stock	Price	1992	Low	Stock	Price	1993	Low	Stock	Price	1994	Low	Stock	Price
<b>SHORTS (under 5 years)</b>															
101%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
102%	101%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
103%	102%	101%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
104%	103%	102%	101%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
105%	104%	103%	102%	101%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
106%	105%	104%	103%	102%	101%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
107%	106%	105%	104%	103%	102%	101%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
108%	107%	106%	105%	104%	103%	102%	101%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
109%	108%	107%	106%	105%	104%	103%	102%	101%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
110%	109%	108%	107%	106%	105%	104%	103%	102%	101%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>MEDIUMS (5 to 10 years)</b>															
100%	99%	98%	97%	96%	95%	94%	93%	92%	91%	90%	89%	88%	87%	86%	85%
101%	100%	99%	98%	97%	96%	95%	94%	93%	92%	91%	90%	89%	88%	87%	86%
102%	101%	100%	99%	98%	97%	96%	95%	94%	93%	92%	91%	90%	89%	88%	87%
103%	102%	101%	100%	99%	98%	97%	96%	95%	94%	93%	92%	91%	90%	89%	88%
104%	103%	102%	101%	100%	99%	98%	97%	96%	95%	94%	93%	92%	91%	90%	89%
105%	104%	103%	102%	101%	100%	99%	98%	97%	96%	95%	94%	93%	92%	91%	90%
106%	105%	104%	103%	102%	101%	100%	99%	98%	97%	96%	95%	94%	93%	92%	91%
107%	106%	105%	104%	103%	102%	101%	100%	99%	98%	97%	96%	95%	94%	93%	92%
108%	107%	106%	105%	104%	103%	102%	101%	100%	99%	98%	97%	96%	95%	94%	93%
109%	108%	107%	106%	105%	104%	103%	102%	101%	100%	99%	98%	97%	96%	95%	94%
110%	109%	108%	107%	106%	105%	104%	103%	102%	101%	100%	99%	98%	97%	96%	95%
<b>LONGS (over 15 years)</b>															
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101%	100%	99%	98%	97%	96%	95%	94%	93%	92%	91%	90%	89%	88%	87%	86%
102%	101%	100%	99%	98%	97%	96%	95%	94%	93%	92%	91%	90%	89%	88%	87%
103%	102%	101%	100%	99%	98%	97%	96%	95%	94%	93%	92%	91%	90%	89%	88%
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110%	109%	108%	107%	106%	105%	104%	103%	102%	101%	100%	99%	98%	97%	96%	95%
<b>UNDATED</b>															
100%	99%	98%	97%	96%	95%	94%	93%	92%	91%	90%	89%	88%	87%	86%	85%
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110%	109%	108%	107%	106%	105%	104%	103%	102%	101%	100%	99%	98%	97%	96%	95%
<b>INDEX-LINKED</b>															
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110%	109%	108%	107%	106%	105%	104%	103%	102%	101%	100%	99%	98%	97%	96%	95%

071-481 3024

## INTERNATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

071-481 9313  
071-782 7828

### THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES



## Public spurns the market debutants

Decision day is at hand in the Wellcome issue. Fund managers have a few hours left before they must finally decide how much, if anything, they want to bid for extra shares in the pharmaceutical leader, whose share price has fallen from a year's high of £11.47 to 830p, largely in response to the erratic progress of its biggest shareholder's cash-raising sale. Robert Fleming, the global co-ordinator, has been reduced to spotting a short-selling plot by institutions as an explanation of the sagging share price. As so little has been heard of the outcome of the public offer, which closed on Tuesday, it can be assumed that did not provide much of a filip.

At least public apathy need not depress the seller, or potential buyers, too much. It has been a feature of recent issues. MFI and Taunton Cider, for instance, had shares left with underwriters because private investors showed remarkably little enthusiasm. Defying convention, however, shares in these companies did not fall badly below issue price when dealings started. Taunton, the sort of safe consumer product company that might have appealed to individuals, quickly won an 8 per cent premium yesterday as institutions called for another round.

The gap between the private and institutional investor is widening. Private investors have been put off by the relapse in the stock market and general financial gloom, but there is another factor at work. MFI and Taunton, along with Anglian Windows, were management buyouts from the ownership of bigger companies. City investors, some of whom were involved in the buyouts, therefore know the companies and their managements. The companies' progress to flotation vindicates City support and comes with City investors' imprimatur.

Promoters of such issues must adjust to this imbalance. If they want to bring in individual investors, they will need to make more effort to explain the issues to what is a completely new audience. Otherwise, they might as well write off significant investment from individuals and aim flotations purely at fund managers, sacrificing the liquidity and loyalty that private investors bring.

## Amstrad offside

Has the curse of football, to which a galaxy of industrialists from Roland Smith to Robert Maxwell have succumbed, struck again? Ever since Alan Sugar declared his interest in buying the debt-laden Tottenham Hotspur football club, his real business, Amstrad, has been seen regularly picking the ball out of its own net. Mr Sugar is said to have settled so comfortably into the White Hart Lane set-up that he will shortly declare himself Spurs chairman. Has he taken his eye off the Amstrad ball?

The best defence would have been difficulty coping with the onslaught on prices seen in the personal computer industry. Equipment that sold for £1,500 a year ago, will not fetch £1,000 today. Amstrad believes it may have lost £65 million before tax in the year ended last month, £25 million worse than expected in the spring. Its share price responded by falling to just 25p at one point, before rallying to 27.5p, revived by the company's reminder that it has net cash holdings of more than £100 million. In other words Amstrad, valued in heady days at £1.34 billion, is today worth only £142 million, most of which is represented by its bank account.

Mr Sugar's personal stake has also crumbled to £56 million, although he pulled £34 million out in March last year, a move that looks more astute with every fresh pc price cut. Mr Sugar is astute; more importantly, he is a trader. While he is in control, Amstrad should survive, but he'll be relying on Spurs to supply the champagne for some years to come.

Clive Branson says the harsh lessons of the 1974-5 collapse were ignored in the rush to borrow money to build new offices and shops

When the music stopped at the end of the eighties for the property industry's game of musical chairs, many household names in the business found themselves with nowhere to sit. There were a few winners and many losers, but for everyone the party was over.

The mad development bonanza had bequeathed the country a near-£40 billion mountain of property debt and acres of empty office blocks that will take years to fill. The lessons of the 1974-5 property collapse had been ignored in the rush to borrow money to pay for new offices and shops.

The losers, such as Godfrey Bradman of Rosehaugh, Trevor Osborne of Speyhawk, Gerald Ronson of Heron and David Goldstone of Regalian, had believed not only that the property boom would go on but also that the ingenious financial packages fashionable in the eighties would insulate them from market forces. The winners, such as Peter and John Beckwith, of London & Edinburgh Trust, had battered down the battlers, after selling most of their properties.

Other shrewd operators, among them John Ritblat, of British Land, and Peter Hunt, of Land Securities, followed a few golden rules. They ensured that rental income covered interest on borrowings; only bought and built in the best locations; ignored the heady optimism of the market and looked for the downturn. They are now in a position to buy property cheaply.

John Ritblat has spent £900 million on property in the past two years and could report a 7.4 per cent rise in pre-tax profits to £33.3 million in the year to March 31, and a rise in earnings per share from 10.8p to 12.5p. The secret was the increase in rental income, up 30.6 per cent to £127 million. Mr Ritblat learnt the lesson of 1974-5, when British Land just survived the collapse.

Mr Ritblat said: "For the first time since 1989, we think we have now seen the worst. Markets may be flat and difficult, but we believe that they will respond to a selectively improving trend." He avoided the worst of the crash by realigning the portfolio so that 52 per cent is now in the main provincial cities.

The Beckwith brothers took a different line — they sold London & Edinburgh Trust in April 1990 for £500 million to SPG, the Swedish life insurance firm, each of them netting £39 million and going on to three-year management contracts. It was a wonderful deal for LET staff, because 90 of the 120 employees shared £5 million through the equity option scheme. The immaculate timing of the sale was illustrated by LET's £138



Players in the property boardgame: John Ritblat, top, then clockwise, Peter Hunt, Godfrey Bradman, Paul Reichmann, Trevor Osborne, Gerald Ronson and the Beckwith brothers

million loss in 1991 because of a £120.5 million writedown in the property portfolio. The Beckwiths are still running LET and are operating from Brussels.

Tony Clegg, who propelled Mountleigh from a small Yorkshire wool manufacturing company into one of the fastest growing property companies of the eighties, also moved into Europe. Mountleigh grew at an extraordinary pace until Mr Clegg became ill. Although he returned briefly to the company in late 1989, he quickly accepted a £70.4 million offer from Nelson Peltz and Peter May, two American entrepreneurs.

Mr Clegg said he was leaving "with many regrets", but in fact, his departure took place when the property market began to decline. Mr Peltz and Mr May, who looked on Mountleigh as "an undervalued asset", were full of enthusiasm. The shares were 163p at the time. This May, Mountleigh, now with Sir Ian MacGregor, former British Coal and British Steel chairman, in charge,

called in receivers because of debts of more than £500 million. A year before Mr Clegg's sale of Mountleigh shares, Burford, a small property company, had a fateful board meeting in which it debated the future direction of property values. It decided that the game was over and started selling. Nick Lesau, the managing director, said: "The warning bells started sounding for me when I met people who said they manufactured jeans but were moving into property."

Burford had absorbed a new corporate culture when it merged with Chartsearch, a company owned by Nigel Wray, and started 20-year cash-flow planning. In the 15 months after the 1988 board meeting, Burford sold properties worth £92 million and took the balance sheet substantially into cash. It has been buying properties in the current depressed market, spending £50 million in the past year. Like Mr Lesau, the management

team at Imry Merchant Developers, Martin Myers, the chief executive, and Martin Landau, the deputy chairman, had intimations by 1989 that the property boom was almost over. They sold out for £314 million to Marktech. Mr Myers and Mr Landau stayed on to run the company, although Mr Landau has since left. The collapse of the market forced Imry to go through a £440 million refinancing by Barclays Bank and Wolfgang Stolzberg in June 1991.

These are the winners, at least in personal terms. The property companies that have come through are Land Securities, with its massive central London office portfolio; Hammon with an international spread of assets; Brixton Estates, under Harry Axon, its chairman, and Slough Estates, where Sir Nigel Mobbs is chairman. Mr Axon and Sir Nigel stuck to developing and managing industrial estates.

The losers list is considerably longer and the losses involved have made headlines. Trevor Osborne, chair-

man of Speyhawk, counts himself one of the unluckiest of the eighties' stars as he came within inches of selling Speyhawk to Nordstjernan, a Swedish company, in September 1990, after the invasion of Kuwait, when his shares were 269p. He said, however, "We don't even use the word survivor. There is no question we will continue, and continue to be successful, although we can't expect to be highly profitable in the next few years. By this June, Speyhawk was technically bankrupt and the shares were 10p. Mr Osborne is now sweating over a financial reconstruction aimed at swapping £303 million of borrowings into low-coupon convertible stock, to eliminate net liabilities of £70 million.

Of all the property tycoons who made it in the past decade, Godfrey Bradman at Rosehaugh had the highest profile. The list of his charitable works is endless. From Aids, Friends of the Earth, the Vietnamese boat people to the campaign for lead-free petrol.

Rosehaugh, together with Stanhope, a property company run by Stuart Lipton, built the massive 3.5 million sq ft office complexes at Broadgate, alongside Liverpool Street railway station. Mr Bradman also wanted to rebuild the 125 acres of derelict land around King's Cross, another of London's railway termini, but was beaten by the market collapse. This February, Mr Bradman resigned from the board of the company he built up so quickly.

The most spectacular casualty of the property collapse is Olympia & York, run by the Reichmanns, who went for one development too many at Canary Wharf, in London's Docklands. They are fighting for survival in Canada, London and New York, and owe \$11.2 billion on their office properties.

Similarly, Gerald Ronson is struggling to keep Heron solvent and is going through a painful £1.3 billion refinancing exercise. KPMG Peat Marwick, the accountancy firm, has told Heron's 80 banks that liquidation would result in losses of £550 million to lenders. It might be argued that the City jury is still out on Heron and the company will survive. But Mr Ronson is no longer a winner, as he was after the 1974-5 collapse.

The same may be true for Regalian, which had its last set of accounts qualified by Ernst & Young, the auditor. This was because of the difficulty of valuing the portfolio. Regalian shares languish at 10p. Stanhope, where Olympia & York owns a third of the equity, is another company facing an uncertain fate, although Stuart Lipton, the chairman, is highly regarded.

Being a clever developer was not enough to avoid the collapse of the property market. It was caution, cash flow and luck that counted.

What are we left with? Too many empty shops and office blocks and so much debt that a recovery in the property market will take many years. There is one positive result, however: London office rents are below, or in line with, those in other big European cities, helping the City as a competitive business location.

## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

### DIY central banking

WHILE billionaire Ross Perot counts his lost millions after quitting the American presidential race, Jamaican hotel millionaire, Gordon "Bunch" Stewart, is being heralded as Jamaica's future political leader. Stewart owns Jamaica's Club Med-style Sandals hotel group and, has been selling up to US\$1 million a week since April 21 to halt the slide of the Jamaican dollar. He has become a national hero, with small businessmen rushing to follow his example and selling US dollars stashed under their mattresses. Since April, the Jamaican dollar has, indeed, stopped sliding, and the exchange rate is now 22.16 Jamaican dollars to the US dollar against 28.13 on April 21. Even P.J. Patterson, Jamaica's prime minister, has given Stewart credit for the reversal and while some see sinister forces at work, and some say he is politically motivated, others think he is a good guy. Economic commentator Ole Strom, whose family has had interests in Jamaica for 40 years, said: "He is a true example of public commitment not too apparent elsewhere."

### AUT-exit

AFTER being locked in talks over university lectures' pay all week, Diane Warwick, secretary general of the Association of University Teachers (AUT) will soon escape the world of pay settlements after a call from GKR. Britain's largest headhunter, GKR was briefed to find a chief executive



for the government-funded Westminster Foundation for Democracy which aims to spread democracy in eastern Europe. As well as searching among the usual political and industrial high-flyers, GKR director, Sir John Tralawny, cast an eye over the trade unions and came up with Warwick. "I think it showed considerable imagination and that headhunters are now casting their nets far more widely," says Warwick. At 47, she is said to be "adventurous, not hide-bound" and this year represented the AUT in Kiev and Moscow talking to trade unionists about education. She says her lifelong career as a trade unionist is her key recommendation for her new job. "I regard trade unions as an essential part of the democratic process and democracy is what the Westminster Foundation is all about."

### Late loot

His Monteverdi may not outtake Nigel Kennedy's Vivaldi in the music charts but lutenist

Anthony Rooley says he has had a "terrific response, particularly in the City" to his new Musica Obscura record label. Rooley is launching the label under a £350,000 business expansion scheme, before the BES is scrapped next year. Founder of the Consort of Musick, one of the world's leading vocal ensembles in 16th and 17th music, Rooley has had his share of "hits" in the specialised music field. His Monteverdi madrigals, issued by Virgin Classics last year, sold 12,000 in six months and won prizes worldwide. But Rooley remains "very critical of the way record companies have handled this specialised material" and thinks he can market it better himself. "We currently have an average 12,000 sales per title. We think we can double the market," he says. The deadline for BES applications is July 27.

### Michael who?

IF YOU call yourself President of the Board of Trade, as Michael Heseltine has done, at least your civil servants will remember who you are. Given the turnover of ministers at the DTI in recent years, such an aide-memoire is advisable, if not necessary. The DTI press release yesterday on recycling scrap cars couldn't quite place environment secretary Michael Howard and called him employment secretary — a job he gave up in April. "No, it's not an unofficial reshuffle," a DTI spokesman said. "There hasn't been one yet — at least not that we know of."

DEBRA ISAAC

## BUSINESS LETTERS

### Members must back Lloyd's council

From M.D.J. Chesterman  
Sir, "Now is the time for all good men and true..." to help keep the Council of Lloyd's afloat on July 27. The extraordinary general meeting called for that day has as its first resolution A — and I paraphrase — to implement the essential task force resolutions, including a revision of governance, and to encourage contributions from the Lloyd's working community to help bail out distressed Names.

Our support as members of the Society of Lloyd's at the meeting on the 27, which all Names should attend, is vital, not simply to enable the council to survive, but so that we, the Names, may survive. Contrary resolutions C1-4 put by dissident Names would have the effect of pulling the council down.

As a "walking wounded" Name myself, I am as critical as the next Name of the errors and omissions perpetrated by

Lloyd's in the past. Past chairmen have undoubtedly let things slide, but in David Coleridge we have the best chairman in my 20 years as a Name and, I submit, he must be left to pursue his unenviable task of pulling Lloyd's back from the brink.

If he is forced out of office, with his council, Lloyd's will probably collapse and Names will have to bear their debts legally as sole traders, unpaid, for the rest of time. Open years will continue to drain us in perpetuity without the profits from trading that will assuredly result from 1992 onwards. Names must accept their responsibility as members of the Society of Lloyd's: we must support it now and not pull it down. We must trade out of our difficulties.

Yours faithfully,  
M.D.J. CHESTERMAN,  
Knight's Manor,  
Swaffham Prior,  
Cambridge.

### Doubts cast on association's independence

From Timothy J.N. Deaville  
Sir, Jonathan Prynn's article entitled "Council of Lloyd's receives support" stated that the Association of Lloyd's Members represents more than 9,000 Names. This is not true.

The association may indeed have 9,000 member Names but there is no democratic structure such as exists, for example, in the National Farmers' Union by which the views of the membership work their way up to the leadership.

It cannot therefore claim to represent its members who join to receive the advice and information which it disseminates, and to attend the seminars which it organises, but who have no formal means of making their views known.

Considerable doubt must be cast upon the independence of the association, in the past if not the present, by the fact that Antony Haynes, who was chairman from 1986 to 1991, is chairman of R.G.B. Underwriting Agencies, chairman designate of Wellington Underwriting Holdings and a director of Roberts & Hiscox Members' Agent.

A truly democratic association, within which members could air their views, would surely make them more comfortable about the advice it gives on voting at the egm. Yours faithfully,  
TIMOTHY J.N. DEAVILLE,  
Hatchers Farm,  
Farley,  
Salisbury,  
Wiltshire.

### Fed up with complacency

From J.A. Page  
Sir, You imply (Council of Lloyd's Receives Support, July 22) that the Association of Lloyd's Members letter of support for the Council of Lloyd's means that the 9,000 ALM members will vote as advised and that the critical resolutions will be defeated. You may have misjudged the members' feelings.

One of the signatories to the letter wrote to me earlier this year saying: "The present mess would not be on the scale that it is if Lloyd's was properly run and had a proper management structure." How does he reconcile that statement with his advice to support the motion of confidence in the council?

Some of us are fed up with the complacency of the chairman of Lloyd's, who has constantly rubbish forecasts of bad results, notably by Bernard Levin in *The Times* regarding the 1988 account, and by Chaset regarding the 1989 account, only to find the forecasters had underestimated the losses.

We have seen the complacency with which the council dismissed the task force recommendation regarding the governance of Lloyd's, only to be forced by the general outcry to change their minds within days, and we have seen the arbitrary increase of levies on Names from 1990. Do the members' agents, managing agents, brokers, and Lloyd's themselves not already tax Names sufficiently?

This is one association member who will not be following its advice. Yours faithfully,  
J.A. Page,  
"Pigeon Hoo",  
9 Coombe Ridings,  
Kingston-Upon-Thames,  
Surrey.

### Names must withdraw confidence

From John Burrows  
Sir, Lloyd's members are being asked next Monday to express confidence in their council. But how can a membership have confidence in people that they have not been free to collectively elect?

How can the worldwide membership respect the authority, and support the regulations, of a council that is not wholly democratically elected by them all, through a system of postal voting?

The Lloyd's Act 1982 split the membership into working and external members. Representatives of each are elected by members of their class resulting in the present divided society.

The chairman is selected by the working Names from among their own so that external members are disenfranchised from voting for the person to be chairman.

Ten years later we witness the inevitable decline and loss

of confidence that must ensue. Members, to exercise their duty to the society, must show by their vote, that they have no confidence in the present council.

Then by a simple amendment to the 1982 act they could at the next election, revert back to a council for which all members are collectively responsible.

It can then fulfil its duty to the members to manage and superintend the affairs of the society, and regulate and direct the business of insurance at Lloyd's to the benefit of members and policyholders.

Only then can we accept unlimited liability and underwrite insurance risks with confidence.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN BURROWS,  
Copyhold,  
Church Lane,  
Bury,  
Pulborough,  
West Sussex.

### Pensions regulation after Maxwell

Sir, Mr Sean Hand in his recent article is to be congratulated for his positive approach to drumming up business for the legal and financial professions.

Whilst his vision of a very tightly supervised regime with monitors and regulators at every turn might be affordable by big schemes probably the majority of schemes are small, perhaps 100 members or less, and the universal application of the heavy handed controls he proposes would kill off many of them because of the costs involved. Is that going to benefit the members?

Already the new requirement to issue each member with an annual statement will increase costs — he must know that professional fees do not come cheap — the money has

to come from somewhere and partly it will probably be money that would otherwise have gone into the fund for the benefit of the members.

Maxwell had undeniably highlighted weaknesses, but the majority of funds are honestly, efficiently, and economically managed and to over react to Maxwell by excessive regulation could result in doing a great disservice to many fund members. Yours faithfully,  
N.F. ROTHE,  
9 The Laurels,  
Fleet,  
Hants.

Letters to *The Times* Business and Finance section can be sent by fax on 071-782 5112.



**THE TIMES UNIT TRUST INFORMATION SERVICE**

[illegible]

Ashbury Natl	3,100	Casa Vya	2,700	Legal & Gen	7,900	Slyk Bk Scot	3,900
Daily-Ironia	1,100	Comau Italy	600	Lovds Bn	2,500	Seaboard Int'l	3,000
Anglian Wpt	2,300	Cosmeults	490	M&B Carden	295	Scot Power	860
Unipet Corp	2,300	Eng China C	896	MEPS	172	Scotco New	1,700
Windsor	1,800	Eurochem	1,300	M&S Spr	1,700	Sherrill Trans	948
Alst Toodis	15	Eurofium U	398	NFC	-	Siron Trent	906
IAA	1,300	Fisons	2,900	Nelvetix Bk	2,700	Shell Trans Euro	400
MT Inds	480	Gale	1,300	Nal Power	2,200	Siebia	1,100
HET	1,500	GREC	4,200	Nid Wst W	296	SONK Behd	3,400
Wm Watson	1,800	GUAS	2,700	Nordic Ind	2,300	Stam Bk	840
UHL	5,300	Gen Act	1,100	P & O	1,400	Sumit WHV	2,300
STN	1,300	Gen Elec	2,500	Pearson	624	Sun Africa	797
FTX	2,300	Glaxo	3,600	Pilkington	8,800	TSB	1,300
BK of Scot	302	Grand Met	2,500	Powergen	2,800	Tate & Lyle	1,100
Bank of Ireland	1,300	Harland & Wolff	2,300	Pratt & Whitney	1,300	Tecumseh	1,100
Coastal	668	HSBC	20,000	RAC	300	Thames W	932
Iraq Circle	1,000	Huntson	5,000	RTZ	1,800	Tren EMI	304
Boots	4,600	Hutchison	2,800	Rank Org	901	Tomkins	644
KCI	1,100	ICI	7,100	Red Bull	1,300	TSC	1,100
Intr Aero	15,000	Imperial	1,300	Redland	993	Unc Inc	932
Intr Airways	3,000	Kingfisher	1,300	Road test	671	Vodafone	1,800
Intr Gas	3,400	Laminflow	1,800	Remtold	209	Welcome	200
Intr Steel	11,000	Laporte	6,600	Restons	2,000	Whitell A	2,500
Deutsche Wire	1,100	Land Int	442	Rothmans	2,300	Wills Hind	713
Cardbury	923	Laporte	432	Rothmans	2,300	Wills Crm	1,800

## MAJOR INDICES

New York (midday)		FTSE Euro 100:	1059.53 (-1.44)
Dow Jones	5283.82 (+6.21)	<b>Brussels</b>	
T&P Composite	411.31 (+0.38)	General	5707.40 (-16.24)
<b>Tokyo</b>		Casualty	
Nikkei Avg.	16039.94 (+497.99)	Paris: CAC	476.98 (-4.54)
<b>Hong Kong</b>		Zürich: SCA Gen	435.3 (+2.0)
Hang Seng	5917.16 (-93.28)	<b>London:</b>	
<b>Amssterdam</b>		FT A AB-Share	1148.11 (+6.33)
CBS Tendency	116.2 (+0.3)	FT 500	1892.66 (+3.56)
<b>Sydney: AO</b>	1610.7 (+4.5)	FT CMC M Index	93.6 (+0.38)
<b>Frankfurt</b>		FT Fixed Income	105.78 (+0.04)
DAX	1623.37 (-4.85)	FT Govt Secs	89.19 (-0.02)
		Burgundy	19583
		SEAQ Volume	512.9m
		USM (Datastream)	119.61 (+0.17)

## TRADITIONAL OPTIONS

First Dealings	Last Dealings	Last Declaration	For Settlement
July 26	August 1	October 15	October 26

Cat options were taken out on 23/7/92: Aman, Burton, BP, Dinos, Greycoats, Lomha.  
MGH, North Broken Hill, Peck, Tarmac.  
Peak Note, Spring Ram.

LONDON FINANCIAL MARKETS						
	Period	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume
<b>FT-SE 100</b>	Sept 92	2405.0	2418.0	2382.0	2410.0	873.10
Previous open interest: 43676	Dec 92	2430.0	2435.0	2403.0	2460.0	873.10
<b>Three Month Sterling</b>	Sept 92	92.69	92.74	92.67	92.74	3438.1
Previous open interest: 22177	Dec 92	89.96	89.97	89.86	89.96	1324.1
	Mar 93	92.26	92.32	92.25	92.30	3204.1
<b>Three Mth Eurodollar</b>	Sept 92	96.53	96.50	96.52	96.50	3438.1
Previous open interest: 27527	Dec 92	96.09	96.13	96.05	96.13	1186.1
<b>Three Mth Euro DM</b>	Sept 92	90.23	90.24	90.20	90.23	1237.6
Previous open interest: 341475	Dec 92	90.43	90.46	90.39	90.44	1186.1
<b>US Treasury Bond</b>	Sept 92	102.28	102.36	102.28	102.38	1102.1
Previous open interest: 3438	Dec 92	99.26	99.28	99.16	99.33	2347.1
<b>Long Gilt</b>	Sept 92	98.30	98.30	98.30	98.33	1728.1
Previous open interest: 93690	Dec 92	98.30	98.30	98.30	98.33	1728.1
<b>Japanese Govt Bond</b>	Sept 92	104.50	104.53	104.45	104.44	1302.1
	Dec 92	104.50	104.53	104.45	104.43	0.04
<b>German Govt Bond</b>	Sept 92	87.53	87.59	87.16	87.34	4350.1
Previous open interest: 110793	Dec 92	87.55	87.67	87.15	87.89	304.1
<b>Three month ECU</b>	Sept 92	89.26	89.28	89.18	89.26	293.0
Previous open interest: 10134	Dec 92	89.59	89.60	89.54	89.59	423.0
<b>Euro Swiss Franc</b>	Sept 92	91.30	91.40	91.30	91.39	608.1
Previous open interest: 41462	Dec 92	91.51	91.60	91.50	91.59	222.0
<b>Italian Govt Bond</b>	Sept 92	93.36	93.68	93.07	93.25	4858.0

Exchange Index compared with 1985 was up at 92.0 (day's range 91.7-92.0).			
<b>Mix Rates for July 23</b>			
	Range	Close	
Amsterdam	3.1922-3.2039	3.1957-3.1987	1 month
Brussels	33.26-33.54	33.42-33.46	3 months
Copenhagen	10.9013-10.9407	10.9079-10.9213	6 months
Dublin	1.0630-1.0670	1.0650-1.0670	1 year
Frankfurt	2.3412-2.3446	2.3426-2.3430	1 year
London	240.65-242.21	240.66-241.70	1 year
Madrid	161.81-162.57	161.85-161.21	1 year
Paris	214.8-105.547	215.01-105.5291	1 year
Montreal	2.2600-2.2739	2.2717-2.2739	1 year
New York	93.26-93.17	93.19-93.17	1 year
Osaka	11.1317-11.1725	11.1371-11.1473	1 year
Paris	95.536-95.5387	95.5746-95.5876	1 year
Sao Paulo	10.2852-10.3000	10.2900-10.2900	1 year
Tokyo	241.08-242.47	242.18-242.46	1 year
Vienna	9.952-19.99	9.94-19.97	1 year
Zurich	2.5050-2.5188	2.5150-2.5188	1 year
Source: <i>Eurol</i>			
Premium - pr. Discount - dc			
Air Canada	1.8880-1.8910	Australia	1.3265-1.3265

[illegible]

	Cable				Finn			
	Series	Step	Dec	Mar	Step	Dec	Mar	
2674	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2675	260	8	15	19	23	25	28	
2676	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2677	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2678	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2679	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2680	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2681	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2682	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2683	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2684	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2685	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2686	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2687	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2688	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2689	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2690	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2691	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2692	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2693	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2694	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2695	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2696	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2697	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2698	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2699	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2700	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2701	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2702	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2703	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2704	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2705	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2706	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2707	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2708	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2709	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2710	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2711	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2712	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2713	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2714	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2715	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2716	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2717	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2718	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2719	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2720	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2721	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2722	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2723	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2724	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2725	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2726	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2727	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2728	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2729	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2730	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2731	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2732	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2733	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2734	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2735	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2736	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2737	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2738	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2739	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2740	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2741	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2742	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2743	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2744	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2745	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2746	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2747	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2748	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2749	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2750	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2751	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2752	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2753	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2754	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2755	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2756	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2757	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2758	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2759	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2760	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2761	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2762	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2763	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2764	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2765	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2766	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2767	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2768	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2769	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2770	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2771	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2772	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2773	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2774	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2775	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2776	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2777	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2778	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2779	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2780	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2781	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2782	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2783	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2784	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2785	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2786	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2787	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2788	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2789	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2790	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2791	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2792	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2793	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2794	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2795	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2796	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2797	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2798	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2799	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	
2800	260	14	24	25	10	13	17	

Series				Step	Dec	Mar	Oct	Jan
2791	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2792	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2793	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2794	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2795	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2796	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2797	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2798	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2799	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2800	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2801	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2802	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2803	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2804	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2805	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2806	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2807	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2808	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2809	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2810	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2811	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2812	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2813	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2814	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2815	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2816	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2817	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2818	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2819	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2820	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2821	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2822	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2823	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2824	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2825	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2826	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2827	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2828	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2829	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2830	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2831	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2832	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2833	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2834	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2835	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2836	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2837	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2838	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2839	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2840	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2841	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2842	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2843	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2844	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2845	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2846	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2847	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2848	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2849	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2850	180	24	31	36	20	28	31	31
2851	180	24	31	36	20	28	3	

COMMODITIES			
<p>were almost unchanged. <b>Cocoa</b> was bid but fell lows. Cocoa was speculative buying and the price was up. Other factors helped the price. By Ghanaian cocoa is bid and signals from the</p>			
<p><b>ICIUS-LOW (London 6.00pm):</b> Prices continued to receive support from the tense situation between the UN and Iran.</p>			
<p><b>CRUDE OILS (Barrel FOB)</b></p>			
Brent Physical	20.45	+0.30	
Brent 15 day (Aug)	20.50	+0.10	
Brent 15 day (Sep)	20.50	+0.10	
W Texas Intermediate (Sep)	21.90		
W Texas Intermediate (Oct)	21.80	+0.10	
<p><b>PRODUCTS (\$/MT)</b></p>			
Spot CIP NW (Sep) (grainst delivered)			
Premium GC-15	226 (c)	189 (c)	
Genoil EDC	189 (c)	189 (c)	
Genoil EDC 1st Aug	189 (c)	190 (c)	
Genoil EDC 1st Sep	190 (c)	190 (c)	
3.5 Pst Oil	84 (c)	86 (c)	
Neutral Oil	196 (c)	200 (c)	
<p><b>ISPE FUTURES</b></p>			
<p><b>GENIUS</b></p>			
<p><b>GAS OIL</b></p>			
Aug	188.25-192.75	Nov	184.50-194.75
Oct	192.50-192.75	Jan	190.00-194.00
<p><b>BRENT (\$/BARREL)</b></p>			
Sep	20.50-20.53	Dec	20.25-20.32
Oct	20.46-20.48	Jan	n/a
Nov	20.35-20.41	Feb	Vol. 16180
<p><b>UNLEADED GASOLINE</b></p>			
Aug	218.50-219.50	Nov	213.50-218.00
Oct	217.25-19.20	Dec	213.50-218.00
Nov	218.50-19.50	Jan	Vol. 163
<p><b>SUPPLY</b></p>			
<p><b>GENIUS Ltd (\$/MT)</b></p>			
Jul 92	High: 1085	Low: 1083	Cost: 1094
Aug 92	1122	1171	1108
Sep 92	1122	1145	1145
Oct 92	1230	1230	
Vol 230 lots	Open at: 2538	Index: 1068	5
<p><b>LONDON METAL EXCHANGE</b></p>			
<p><b>OFFICIALS (Volume per day)</b></p>			
Copper: Dec 4 (\$/tonne)	1341.5-1342.0	Jan: 1361.0-1361.5	Vol. 60180
Lead: Sep 14 (\$/tonne)	1345.0-1345.5	Oct: 1345.0-1345.5	Vol. 10975
Zinc: Sep 14 (\$/tonne)	1350.0-1350.5	Oct: 1350.0-1350.5	Vol. 420625
Ni (\$/tonne)	7100.0-7110.0	7130.0-7130.0	Vol. 4795
Antimony: 14 (\$/tonne)	1330.0-1331.0	1342.0-1343.0	Vol. 7000
Nickel (\$/tonne):	7370.0-7375.0	7638.0-7640.0	Vol. 18870

Australia dollar	2.5470-2.5502	Austria	10.46-10.53
Brazil dollar	0.1733-0.1737	Belgium (Cont)	30.64-30.68
Ceylon pound	7547.82-7552.17	Canada	1.1890-1.1928
Cypriot pound	0.8075-0.81175	Denmark	5.7210-5.7260
Poland marks	13.7-14.1	France	5.2220-5.1770
Greece drachma	246.02-350.48	Germany	1.4870-1.4910
Hong Kong dollar	14.7477-14.7575	Hong Kong	7.7335-7.7345
India rupee	15.7-15.71	Ireland	1.7870-1.7910
Kuwait dinar KD	0.850-0.857	Italy	1.210-1.220
Malaysia ringgit	4.7665-4.7710	Japan	1.6773-1.6878
Mexico peso	1.700-1.705	Malaysia	1.210-1.220
New Zealand dollar	3.4704-3.4786	Netherlands	1.6778-1.6808
Saudi Arabia riyal	0.7085-1.7131	Norway	5.8450-5.8510
Singapore dollar	3.0794-3.0820	Portugal	126.30-128.70
S. Africa rand (fin)	7.4011-7.4104	Singapore	1.6778-1.6793
S. Africa rand (com)	7.4011-7.4104	Spain	5.9985-5.9995
U.A. & Baham	6.950-7.035	Sweden	94.95-95.05
Barclays Bank <i>GTS</i> <i>Lloyds Bank</i>		Switzerland	1.3182-1.3192

**Base Rates: Clearing Banks 10 Finance 10% Discount Market London 0.9191 high 10% Low 9% Treasury Daily (Monday) 5 min 9% 5 min 9% Sale 2 min 9% 1 3 min 9%**

<b>Prime Bank Bills (21day)</b>	1 mth	2 mth	3 mth	6 mth	12 mth
<b> Sterling Money Rates</b>	9 9/16	9 9/16	9 9/16	9 9/16	9 9/16
<b> Sterling 12 mth</b>	10 10/16	10 10/16	10 10/16	10 10/16	10 10/16
<b> Sterling 18 mth</b>	10 10/16	10 10/16	10 10/16	10 10/16	10 10/16
<b>Overnight open 9% disc 12 1/2</b>					
<b>Local Authority Depos</b>	10%	n/a	10%	10%	10%
<b>Sterling CDs</b>	10 10/16	10 10/16	10 10/16	10 10/16	10 10/16
<b>Dollar CDs</b>	3.21-3.26	n/a	3.34-3.29	3.50-3.42	10 10/16
<b>Banking Society CDs</b>	10 10/16	10 10/16	10 10/16	10 10/16	10 10/16

**BIGG'S Fixed Rate Surriding Export Finance: Make-up (by June 30, 1992 Agreed rates 1975, 1980, 1982, 1987, 1992) 1972 11.20%, 1980 11.20%, 1982 11.20%, 1987 11.20%, 1992 11.20%. Reference rate May 30, 1992 to June 30, 1992: Sterling 9 1/8% 10.00%.**

<b>Currency</b>	<b>7 day</b>	<b>1 mth</b>	<b>3 mth</b>	<b>6 mth</b>	<b>Call</b>
Dollar:	9 5/16	9 5/16	9 5/16	9 5/16	9 5/16
Deutschmark:	10 9/16	9 9/16	9 9/16	9 9/16	9 9/16
French Franc:	10 9/16	9 9/16	9 9/16	9 9/16	9 9/16
Swiss Franc:	9 5/16	9 5/16	9 5/16	9 5/16	9 5/16
Yen:	9 5/16	9 5/16	9 5/16	9 5/16	9 5/16

**Baseline Open \$359.40-359.80 Close \$358.30-358.70 High \$359.80-359.80 Low \$357.25-358.35**

**Copper \$353.30-358.70 High \$358.70-358.70 Low \$353.30-358.70**

**Silver \$16.75-16.80 High \$16.80-16.80 Low \$16.75-16.80**

**Gold \$380.40-380.70 High \$380.70-380.70 Low \$380.40-380.70**

**Platinum \$830.40-830.70 High \$830.70-830.70 Low \$830.40-830.70**



## Portfolio

## PLATINUM

From your Portfolio Platinum card check your share price movements on the page only. Add them up to give your dividend figure. If it matches the figure on the card, you have your share price correct. If you wish, follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. Alternatively, you can call 0800 111 111 to check your share price. Alternatively, you can call 0800 111 111 to check your share price.

No.	Company	Group	Price	Yield	P/E
1	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
2	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
3	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
4	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
5	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
6	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
7	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
8	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
9	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
10	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0

No.	Company	Group	Price	Yield	P/E
11	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
12	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
13	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
14	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
15	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
16	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
17	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
18	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
19	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
20	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0

No.	Company	Group	Price	Yield	P/E
21	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
22	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
23	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
24	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
25	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
26	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
27	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
28	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
29	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
30	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0

No.	Company	Group	Price	Yield	P/E
31	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
32	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
33	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
34	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
35	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
36	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
37	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
38	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
39	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
40	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0

No.	Company	Group	Price	Yield	P/E
41	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
42	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
43	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
44	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
45	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
46	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
47	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
48	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
49	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
50	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0

No.	Company	Group	Price	Yield	P/E
51	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
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55	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
56	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
57	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
58	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
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60	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0

No.	Company	Group	Price	Yield	P/E
61	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
62	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
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64	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
65	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
66	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
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70	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0

No.	Company	Group	Price	Yield	P/E
71	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
72	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
73	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
74	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
75	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
76	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
77	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
78	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
79	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
80	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0

No.	Company	Group	Price	Yield	P/E
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87	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
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89	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
90	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0

No.	Company	Group	Price	Yield	P/E
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92	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
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94	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
95	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
96	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
97	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
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100	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0

No.	Company	Group	Price	Yield	P/E
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104	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
105	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
106	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
107	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
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109	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
110	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0

No.	Company	Group	Price	Yield	P/E
111	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
112	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
113	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
114	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
115	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
116	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
117	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
118	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
119	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0
120	Amalgamated	Chemicals	1.10	4.5	10.0

## Shares in small advance

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began July 13. Dealings end today. Contango day Monday. Settlement day August 3. Forward margins are permitted on two previous business days. Prices reported are at market close. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close, but adjustments are made when a stock is ex-dividend. Changes, yields and price/earnings ratios are based on middle prices.

1992	High	Low	Company	Price	Yld	P/E
				(¢)	%	
236	128	Unishur	138	...	0.7	23.5
237	13	Vigoro	19 1/2	...	11.3	...
238	290	Workforce	308	...	2.5	16.8
239	260	Vulco	321	- 1	17.0	23
13	11	Western Socon	11	...	...	9.7
240	12	Whitworth	12 1/2	...	...	...
287	245	Whitcomb Pigs	257	...	16.6	8.6



# How to survive recession

**BY DEREK HARRIS**

**"What I want to know is, in which month is this recovery going to start?"**

He has a retail shop and a warehouse operation to supply corporate customers, which are two



The agency service has helped 47 businesses so far. Marian Creighton, who had worked for the Kerr Recruitment Agency since 1974, latterly as manager and director, was keen to buy out the operation from its public-company parent, but "didn't know where to

\* Details from London Enterprise Agency, 4 Snow Hill, London EC1A 2BS; telephone 071-236 3000.

Jane Bradford, chief of small business services at NurWest, claims it will improve the quality of service for the bank's small firms customers. She said: "Our managers have to deal with a vast range of small businesses. This material will help them gain a wider understanding of their different needs. We should strengthen working relationships between manager and business."

**EDITOR DEREK HARRIS**

**FAX** 071-481 9313  
071-782 7828

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1601 UV-Visible Spectrophotometer. The concentration of chlorophyll was expressed in  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ .

1

1



# Spain's dynamic 'other country'

Catalonia is using the Olympics as a way of reasserting its identity and traditions. Peter Strafford reports from a proud and distinctive region

The Barcelona Olympic games, for which the city and much of Catalonia began to prepare more than seven years ago, even before Barcelona had been selected, finally open tomorrow. Stadiums and other facilities have been refurbished or newly built in 43 venues; flags and welcoming signs have been put up, and the city itself has been given an extensive face-lift, including new roads, a new communications tower and a new airport terminal.

The games were always seen as more than just 16 days of athletic competitions. For Spain as a whole, they are one of the three big events — along with Expo '92 in Seville and Madrid's year as cultural capital of Europe — being staged this year to celebrate the 500th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's discovery of the New World, and the country's return to the European mainstream as an increasingly prosperous democracy.

For Catalonia, they have been more than that. At the practical level, they have been an opportunity to carry out much-needed modernisation of roads, railways, the airport and other parts of the city's infrastructure. More generally, they have been seen as a chance to draw the world's attention to the distinctive character of Catalonia and its people.

Barcelona is the second city of Spain. But it is also the first city of a region or, as many would have it, a country which feels itself to be different from the rest of Spain. Catalonia has not stood wholly on its own since the 12th century, when it joined Aragon to form the kingdom of Spain. But most of its six million inhabitants still speak their own language, Catalan, and have a strong awareness of a history and a character of their own.

Catalan will be an official language of the Olympic games, the Catalan flag will be flown alongside the Spanish, and there has been some resentment in the rest of Spain over Catalan attempts to appropriate the event.

After its high point in the 13th and 14th centuries, when the Catalans were a power throughout the Mediterranean, the region went into decline. It had a *Renascença* in the 19th century, however, when Catalonia had an industrial revolution and a flowering of artistic talent. Catalan self-confidence today is based on that renewed vitality.

Barcelona is ringed by industry, much of it the product of foreign investment, and it is a thriving city with the air of a capital about it that combines commercial dynamism with a lively sense of the arts and design. Pedro Fontana, the director general of operations for the Olympic games, describes it as the "capital of the Mediterranean". Pasqual Maragall, the mayor of Barcelona, sees it as being the focal point of a wider region that reaches far into France.

**The people's streak of romanticism is tempered with common sense**

Like the rest of Spain, Catalonia had some years of rapid growth, and now faces a period of greater economic difficulties, as the country as a whole tries to reduce its budget deficit and the level of inflation to meet European Community requirements. That affects Catalonia, but the region is one of Spain's most dynamic and faces the future with greater confidence than most.

Macià Alavedra, the councillor for the economy in the regional government, the Generalitat, says that with less than 16 per cent of Spain's population, Catalonia accounts for 20 per cent of the country's gross domestic product and 25 per cent of its foreign trade. Since Spain joined the EC in 1986, it has consistently had faster economic growth than the Spanish average, and even now, when



Symbol of a confident region eager to make its mark in Europe again: the main stadium on Montjuïc hill, Barcelona, home to the twenty-fifth Olympic games

growth has slowed, is expecting 2.8 per cent for this year. Unemployment is 10 per cent, well below the Spanish average of 15 per cent.

Politically, Catalonia suffered under General Franco, who set out to suppress the language and any form of national assertiveness. Today, it has a statute of autonomy, granted in 1979, and only a small minority is in favour of independence. Jordi Pujol, the Generalitat's canny leader, who heads Convergència i Unió, the nationalist coalition, and was elected to a fourth term in March, has never advocated independence, and says firmly that Catalonia is part of Spain.

Señor Pujol is careful, however, not to affront the nationalist feelings of most Catalans, and his opponents accuse him of ambiguity.

He speaks constantly of Catalonia's "national identity", and insists that Madrid should give Catalonia greater freedom to manage its own affairs.

"We are working", he says, "to introduce into the Spanish state a structure in which the plurinational character of the state will be recognised. Within that framework we will be able to have a level of recognition of our economic and political power, and also of cultural freedom. There will be enough recognition of our language for the continuation and strengthening of our national identity".

Señor Pujol lays emphasis on playing an active part in European affairs. The Catalans have always claimed to be more European than the rest of Spain, and for them the EC provides a framework within

which regions can play a greater role. Señor Pujol was recently elected president of the Assembly of European Regions, while Señor Maragall, a Socialist, is president of the European Council of Municipalities and Regions.

"We believe", Señor Pujol says, "that states will transfer many areas of competence to the EC, but it would also be good if they transferred some competences to the regions. The states are too small for some policies, and they are too large for some aspects of policy, which can be better resolved at regional level."

Señor Pujol's electoral success shows he has a formula that appeals to most Catalans, whose streak of romanticism is tempered with common sense, and an awareness that there are economic advantages

in the continuing link with the rest of Spain.

There is, however, a small separatist party, Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya, which increased its seats in the regional parliament from six to 11, out of a total of 135, in the March election. There is also a non-party pressure group, Acció Olímpica, which is using the games to advocate "freedom for Catalonia" (in English), although its spokesmen say that freedom need not mean independence.

There is even a terrorist movement, Terra Lliure, meaning "free land". This has done only limited damage over the years, but several people were detained by the Spanish police this month for possible links with it.

For most Catalans, however, and particularly those who live in

Barcelona, the last few years have principally meant a long succession of public works, and the traffic jams that go with them. They are now able to enjoy a city that has been cleaned up and improved, and many are proud to be showing it off. But in practical fashion, they say they are waiting to see what long-term advantages there are.

At any rate, Barcelona has a new airport terminal, designed by Ricardo Bofill, the Catalan architect, and numerous new roads, including ring roads. For the first time for many years, it has access to the sea, beaches and a marina, with the removal of a railway line that used to run along the shoreline. The area, Poble Nou, was industrial and derelict, but has been renovated and is the site of the Olympic village, where the athletes will stay.

## CIDEM

### The Key to your Investment in Catalonia

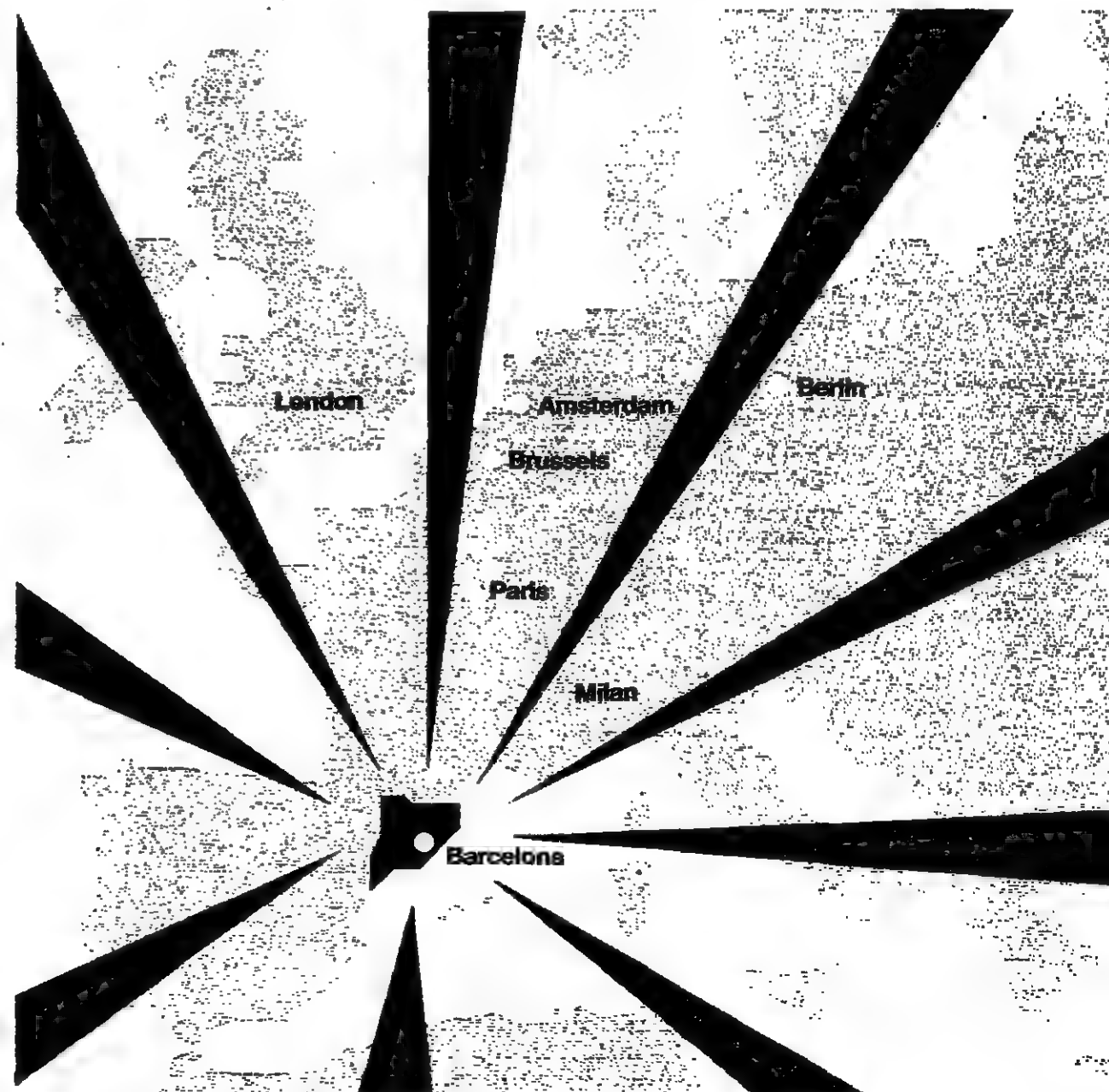
The Center for Information and Business Development is a publicly-owned corporation established by the Catalan government to assist foreign companies seeking to invest in Catalonia.

#### CIDEM provides the following services:

- ◆ Information on the Catalan business environment
- ◆ Identification of joint venture partners and technology transfer opportunities
- ◆ Information on and implementation of investment incentives
- ◆ Presentation of available industrial sites



Generalitat de Catalunya  
Industry and Energy Department  
Center for Information  
and Business Development  
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# Keep off the beach and take to the hills

Catalonia aims to attract better-off tourists who are interested in more than seaside holidays. Peter Strafford describes what is on offer in a region of rich variety

Catalonia has some of the best-known beaches in Europe, the Costa Brava north of Barcelona, and the Costa Daurada to the south. But now that prices have gone up in Spain, and other countries — both in the Mediterranean and further afield — can offer cheaper holidays, sun, sea and sand are no longer enough, and the region is trying to reduce its dependence on cheap holidays by the beach.

"We are a small country with its own identity, and we have something distinctive to offer the tourist," says Lluís Alegre, the councillor for tourism in the regional government. "We want to attract the better-off tourists who are interested in Catalonia itself, and to offer them high quality."

The biggest attraction is Barcelona itself, which has always been a lively and attractive harbour city, with a well-preserved medieval centre, the Barri Gòtic, or Gothic quarter, and a unique selection of buildings by Antoni Gaudí and other Catalan architects of the modernist movement.

Much of the city is like an open-air stage, from the broad tree-lined promenade of the Ramblas, where there are street performers alongside stalls selling flowers and small birds, to the broad boulevards of the Eixample and the parks and squares, many of which have been given new sculptures for the Olympic games.

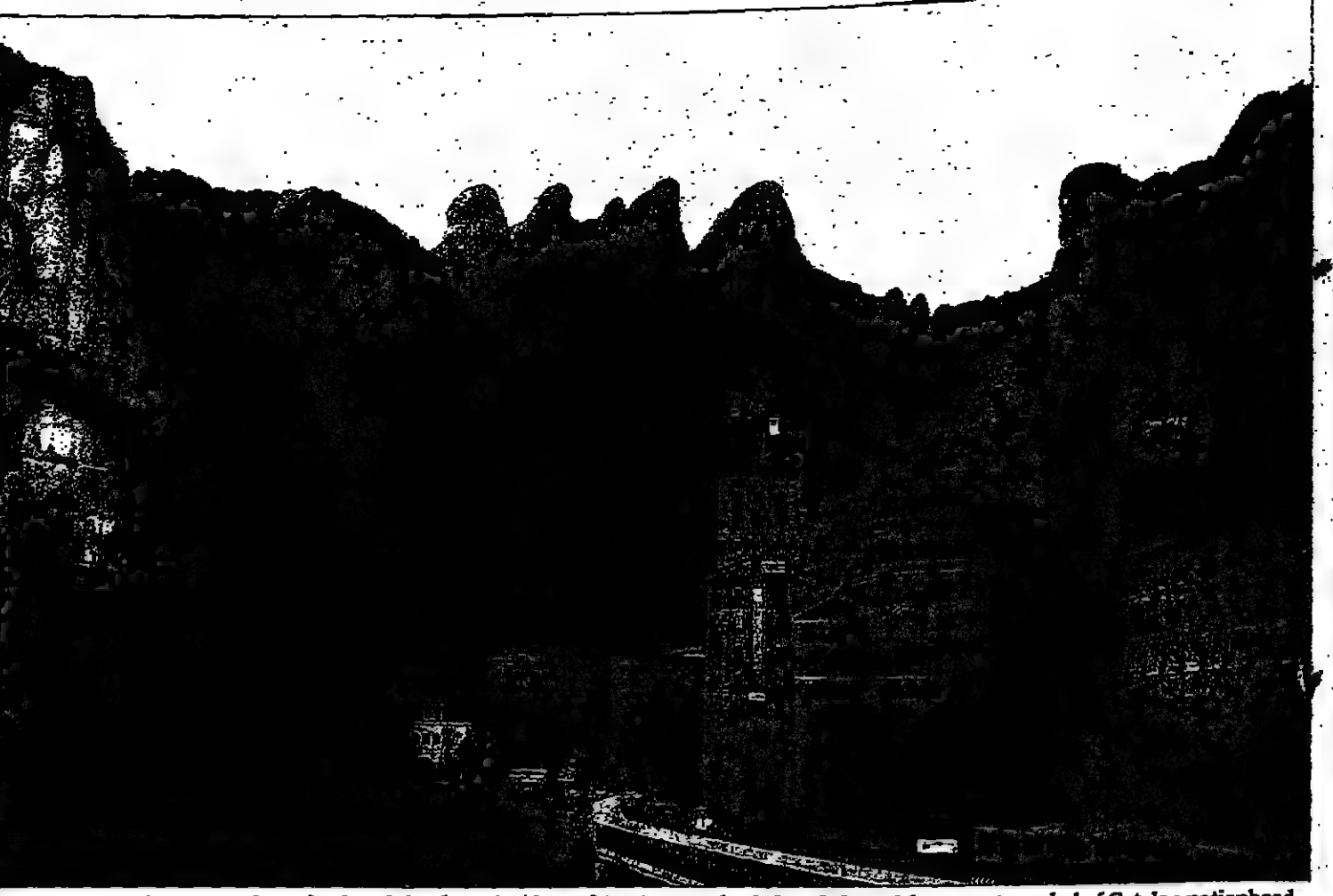
Catalonia, however, is a big region that stretches from the peaks of the Pyrenees to the delta of the Ebro, and there is a range of natural scenery and historical and architectural monuments. Much of it is traditional Mediterranean scenery, with olive-trees, pines and vineyards, but there are natural parks in the mountains and by the coast, and scope for walking, golfing and, in winter, skiing. There are Greek remains at



Empuries and Roman ones at Tarragona.

One exceptional area is the valleys of the Pyrenees, where the people of Visigothic Spain took refuge when the Moors swept over most of the Iberian peninsula early in the eighth century. There they built Romanesque churches and monasteries which they decorated with mural paintings and sculptures in wood and stone.

Some of the best are in the Vall de Boí, in the far north-west of Catalonia, where the twin churches of Tàll, and others in Boí, Erill-la-Vall, Barruera and Coll, all tiny villages, raise their elegant towers against the mountainsides. The surviving murals are no longer in place, having been removed for protection, but they are normally on display in the Museum of Catalan Art in Barcelona, now being re-



Monastic style: the grandeur of Poblet, left, where the kings of Aragon were buried, and above, Montserrat, symbol of Catalan nationhood

modelled. They have great power and poignancy.

Nearby is the national park of Aiguestortes and Lake Sant Maurici, with its mountains, streams and lakes, where visitors can walk along rough paths through unspoiled scenery. Beyond is another valley, the Vall d'Aran, where there are more Romanesque churches and traces of the valley's own original language, Aranés.

Nearer to Barcelona, and easy to reach on a day trip, are three Cistercian religious houses whose style and magnificence are a reminder of a later period in Catalonia's history, when it was a flourishing partner in the kingdom

of Aragon. The two monasteries, Poblet and Santes Creus, each have royal tombs, and the richness of decoration that went with royal patronage. The third, Vallbona, was a convent, and it, too, has a grandeur that contrasts with the village it dominates.

The Cistercians built in a transitional style, in which Romanesque was evolving into Gothic, and the two styles are often mixed. All three religious houses have austere churches with pure lines, but each also has a principal cloister in which there is an elaboration of detail that belies the austerity. There are finely carved arches in the warm yellowish stone and, high

above, an imposing bell-tower tops the church.

They are all in country settings, and the road out from Barcelona runs through Catalonia's main wine-growing areas, the Penedès, Santes Creus and Vallbona receive few visitors, and have an age-old peace and quiet broken only by bird song and the sound of fountains, while Poblet, the biggest and grandest, is busier.

Very different, and easy to see on the way back to Barcelona, is the monastery of Montserrat. This has a spectacular setting, halfway up a towering cliff-face that culminates in the sheer, pointed peaks that give the range its name — the sawtooth

mountain. Montserrat has a Black Virgin, a carved wooden statue said to have been discovered in the 12th century, and it has long held a special significance for Catalans as a symbol of their nationhood. Wagner used it as the setting for the castle in which the Holy Grail was kept in *Parsifal*.

Today there is little left of the original monastery buildings, which were destroyed by Napoleon's troops in the 19th century. But the Black Virgin survives, now presiding over the rebuilt basilica, and Montserrat continues to be an important pilgrimage centre. The mountain setting is dramatic and has magnificent views.

Barcelona believes it is more businesslike than Madrid. But there are strains ahead

## Engine of the economy slows

To most Catalans, it is obvious that for business, Barcelona is a more serious place than Madrid, even though Madrid has become a serious rival as an industrial and financial centre. Joan Ferrer, head of Cidem, the regional government's business development unit, regards higher productivity as part of Catalonia's "heritage". So when the Economist Intelligence Unit last year predicted an average growth rate of nearly 4 per cent over the next four years, the highest for any region in Europe, it seemed to confirm Catalonia's economic pre-eminence. Joining the European Community's single market, which starts next year, would be a shock for the rest of Spain but a great chance for Catalonia.

The forecasts have since had to be toned down, as the whole Spanish economy has exhibited unmistakable signs of slowing. Robert Tornabell, the finance department head at Barcelona's ESADE business school, and co-author of the Economist survey, says the forecasts now look too buoyant. A more realistic growth figure would be 2.7 per cent.

The severe "convergence plan" unveiled this year by Carlos Solchaga, the Spanish economy minister, is a factor. One of its key aims is the cutting of Spain's budget deficit. "The mood is that we — and I mean Spain because in this country there is only one economy — have been living beyond our means, and that we are going to pay for it," says Alfonso Casanova, the man-

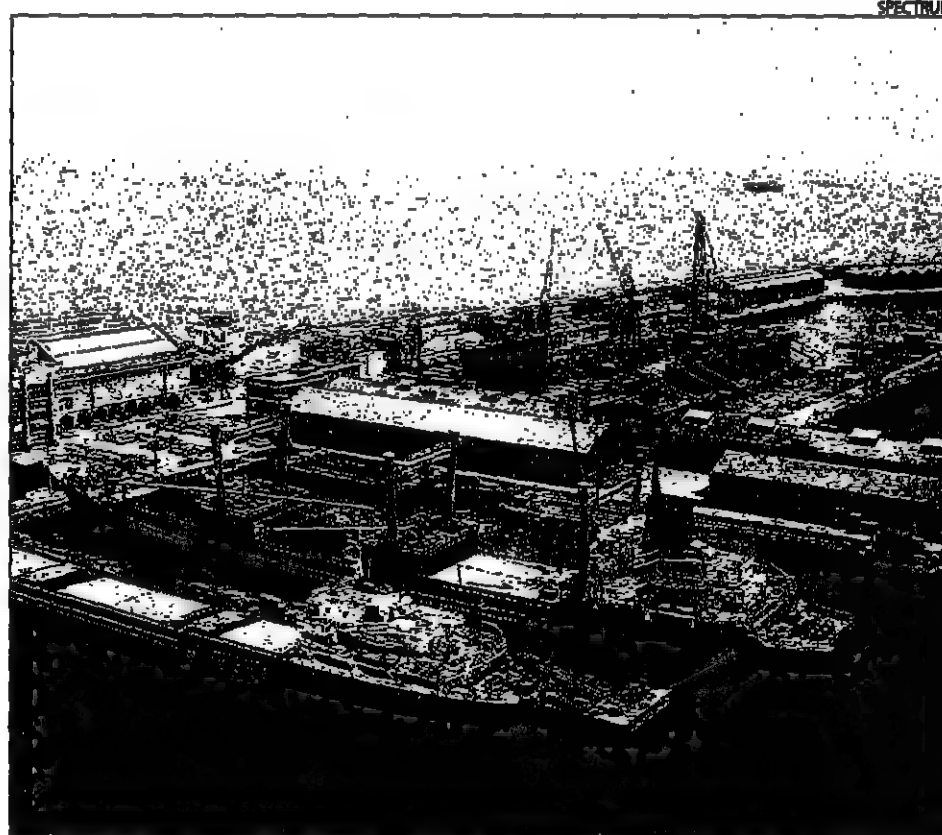
ager of Hay Management Consultants in Barcelona.

Even so, Catalonia's projected growth is up to 1 per cent above the rest of Spain, and there is some statistical evidence to show that the Catalan economy is already achieving European levels. The region has a level of disposable income per capita only slightly lower than the European average, its manufacturing wages, according to American figures, are negligibly behind those of Britain, and unemployment, at 10 per cent, is about two-thirds that of the rest of Spain.

Some Catalan institutions serve as models for Spanish business, such as La Caixa, the savings bank that, with 4,500 billion pesetas (£25 billion) in assets, is probably the country's most solid financial institution, and Chupa Chups, the one-product lollipop manufacturer that claims to export to more countries — 90 — than any other from a single factory.

Señor Ferrer does not conceal his concern about 1993, but his department has been successful in selling Catalonia to the rest of the world and in the media management that was vital to the planning of the Olympics, and he sees Catalonia carving out a niche for itself in design, publicity and marketing.

The engines driving Catalonia's rapid growth over the past five years have been foreign investment and, in construction, the Olympics. About 80 per cent of Japanese manufacturing investment in Spain



The port of Barcelona: the Catalan economy is already achieving European levels

has found its way to Catalonia, creating more than 20,000 jobs. The first Japanese group to start manufacturing here, and still the biggest, is Nissan Iberica, which makes trucks, vans and four-wheel-drive vehicles for sale throughout Europe. It aims to be selling 50 per cent of its production outside Spain by 1995.

In Nissan's wake came Yamaha, Honda, Panasonic and more recently Sony, whose television factory is said by the company to be the most efficient outside Japan. When Volkswagen bought SEAT, Spain's largest car-maker, the whole of the industry in Catalonia became foreign-owned. Fast growth, however, is

producing its own problems. For multinationals casting an eye over the EC, the low price of labour is no longer one of the region's attractions, nor are land prices. Higher costs have forced the Catalan textile industry, which dates back to the 19th century, into what may be a terminal slump, and some of its operators are even moving to Morocco.

Of expenditure linked to the Olympic games, which is estimated by Barcelona's city council to amount to no less than £15 billion, less than 10 per cent was spent on sports facilities. Meeting the Olympic deadline gave Catalonia an im-

petence to modernise its infrastructure before the single market opens. In many cases the money was spent on speeding up existing projects, such as the building of Barcelona's ring road, the redevelopment of the coastal strip where the Olympic village now stands, and the remodelling of Barcelona's airport.

Whatever has not now been constructed, will have to wait. Barcelona's city council is saddled with about £1.5 billion of debt, and is matching its four-year spending frenzy with a four-year austerity programme. The council has already started to cut jobs.

JUSTIN WEBSTER

The city of modernisme is game for change

## Olympics prompt a revamp in Barcelona

Barcelona is a city that has always tried to exploit its moments in the spotlight to carry out programmes of urban development. It held international exhibitions in 1888 and 1929, and did much then to reshape the city. At the turn of the last century it became Spain's most advanced city, the symbol of modernity, as a result of the industrial revolution. This was the golden age of Catalan architecture, of the art nouveau buildings of Antoni Gaudí, Lluís Domènech i Montaner and Josep Puig i Cadafalch, masters all of the style that is known in Catalan as *modernisme*.

Now, on the occasion of the Olympics, Barcelona has had another significant period of urban development. "We have used the games as a pretext," says Pasqual Maragall, the Socialist mayor, "to mobilise all the energies that had lain dormant in this city for years."

Señor Maragall's shopping list has been long and expensive. Apart from sporting installations and other facilities for the games, Barcelona needed an improved airport, new ring roads, hotels, sewerage and telecommunications systems, even new beaches.

The opening of the city to the Mediterranean, on which it had turned its back since the arrival of the railway lines of the last century, was an important part of the plans. The Olympic village, where the athletes will stay,

has been built on the industrial wasteland of Poblenou, and was sited to regenerate Barcelona with the sea.

Barcelona's reputation as a design-conscious, artistic city was cemented for, too. Many of the new public spaces created in the city have been thoughtfully endowed with expensive and sometimes controversial pieces of modern sculpture.

In total, more than £6 billion has been poured into Barcelona. The city's art nouveau buildings of Antoni Gaudí, Lluís Domènech i Montaner and Josep Puig i Cadafalch, masters all of the style that is known in Catalan as *modernisme*.

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Señor Maragall's shopping list has been long and expensive. Apart from sporting installations and other facilities for the games, Barcelona needed an improved airport, new ring roads, hotels, sewerage and telecommunications systems, even new beaches.

The opening of the city to the Mediterranean, on which it had turned its back since the arrival of the railway lines of the last century, was an important part of the plans. The Olympic village, where the athletes will stay,

has been built on the industrial wasteland of Poblenou, and was sited to regenerate Barcelona with the sea.

Barcelona's reputation as a design-conscious, artistic city was cemented for, too. Many of the new public spaces created in the city have been thoughtfully endowed with expensive and sometimes controversial pieces of modern sculpture.

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Gaudí's Sagrada Família

FRANK SMITH

## Ancient wines take on a new sparkle

As techniques improve, local vineyards are winning a growing reputation for their produce

WINE has been made in Catalonia for more than three millennia, since the art was first introduced to the region by the Greeks. But it is only in recent decades, as modern wine-making techniques have been introduced, that Catalan wines have come to be widely appreciated outside the region.

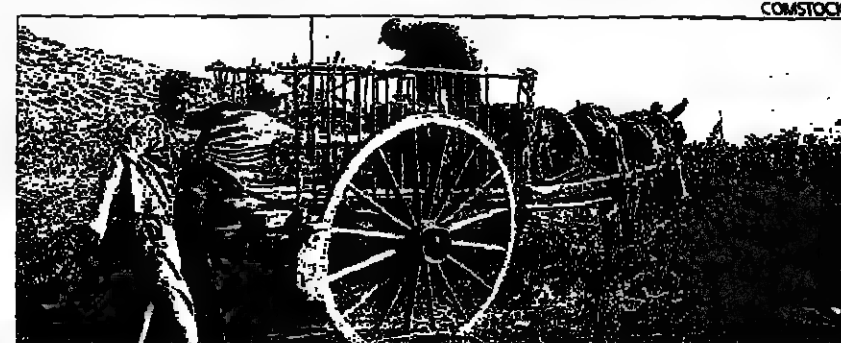
The main success story has been the sparkling cava wines, named after the underground galleries in which they are fermented. They are Spain's answer to champagne, and it is symbolic, given the Greek origin both of the Olympic games and of Catalan wine, that Freixenet, the biggest exporter of cava, and an official sponsor of the games, has produced 150,000 bottles of a special reserve to toast the event. Called Brut Reserva Olímpica, its vintage is 1986, the year that Barcelona was chosen to be host of the 1992 games. The fermentation technique is the *methode champenoise*, but the grapes, macabeo, xarel·lo and parellada, are unique to Catalonia.

The cava is only a recent arrival on the Catalan scene. Josep Raventós, of Codorniu, now the second biggest producer of cava, started producing sparkling wine using the *methode cham-*

penoise at the end of the last century, and it was only in 1986 that cava was officially adopted as a *denominación de origen*, when Josep's great-grandson, Josep Maria Raventós, known as Señor Cava, was president of the Consejo Regulador de los Vinos Espumosos.

Spain now has 245 cava producers, most of them based in the Penedès, Catalonia's wine-growing region. The cava bodegas cluster around the town of Sant Sadurn d'Anoia, a 30-minute drive west of Barcelona, while the makers of still wine gravitate towards the nearby Vilafranca del Penedès, headquarters of Bodegas Torres, Spain's biggest wine exporter.

Cava bodegas exported 44.8 million bottles last year. This was 5 per cent down on the year before, but the price attained, of 12 billion pesetas (£67 million), was up 5.8 per cent from 1990, a record. Agustí Torelló i Mata, the president of the Confraria del Cava Sant Sadurn, says the figures can be partly explained by an increase in exports of quality cava.



The wheel thing: gathering the grapes in a Catalan vineyard

Freixenet, which accounted for 71 per cent of bottles exported in 1991, and Codorniu, which had 23 per cent, are

both moving towards the quality market. "It is easier to enter a market at the bottom and then move up once people start to know your product," says Manuel Durán, the deputy president of Freixenet.

There are smaller, high-quality produc-

ers, such as Raventós i Blanc, which account for a small part of exports but are making their mark in such prestige shops as Harrods, and as a "house" cava in restaurants across Europe. Raventós i Blanc was founded in 1986 by Josep Maria Raventós after he sold his shares in Codorniu to set up on his own.

Cava may be the star of Catalan wines, but the age-old culture of making still wines continues. The Penedès is not only the centre of the cava industry, but is also an important producer of fresh, young white wines that complement the local seafood-based cuisine, and of a smaller number of reds.

The region has a varied climate, similar to that of California, and that has allowed Bodegas Torres, a family concern that is now, with Miguel Torres, in the fifth generation of wine-growers, to cultivate 15 different grapes on 900 hectares of vineyards to produce 15 or so different

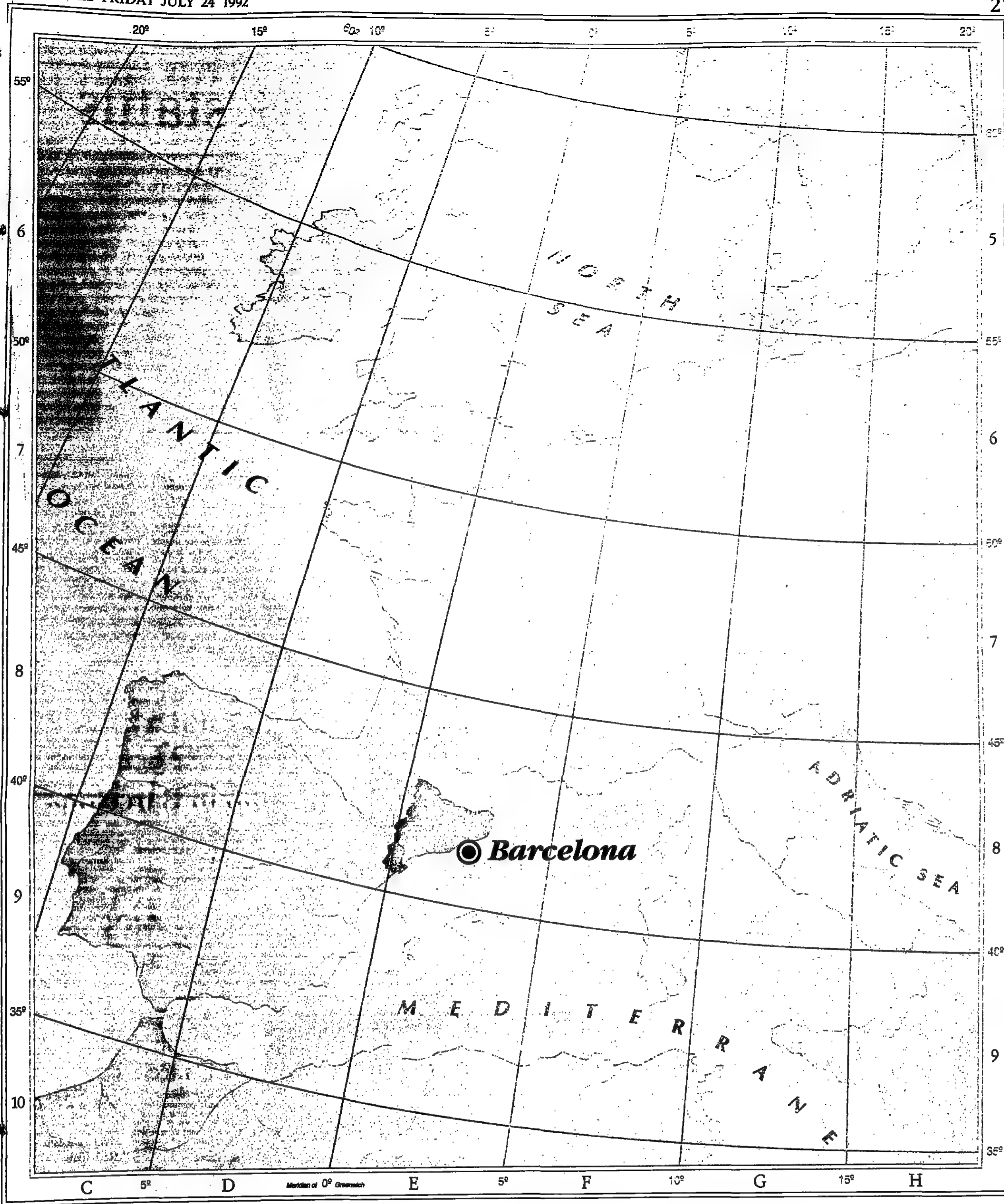
varieties of wine. The most renowned are Vila Sol, a dry white using parellada grapes, and Sangre de Toro, an oak-aged red that mixes gamacha and carinena. For wine-lovers wanting to try the produce of a small-scale bodega, Ramon Balada's Vila Toña, based on xarel·lo grapes, was nominated the best white wine in Spain by *Gourmets*, the Spanish magazine in 1990.

The recent success of Catalan wines is due to the fact that the region now has some of the most modern wine-making techniques in Spain. "The region is in a privileged geographical position," says Ramon Balada, a wine-maker. "It has benefited from being only a day's drive away from the major wine-growing areas of France, Italy and Germany."

The bodegas are now trying their expertise in other countries. Torres has vineyards in Chile and the United States, and Freixenet in Mexico, France and the United States. Even the relatively small bodega of Raventós i Blanc produces 150,000 bottles a year of its Chateau d'Aiguille. Cotes de Castillon, in the Bordeaux region.

GEORGINA POWER





## *Barcelona '92 Olympic Games.*

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OF CATALONIA



# INFOTECH TIMES

## Making the leap to maverick status

Buying a computer has never been more bewildering. Kim Wilson explains some of the dilemmas

Buying an office computer seems to be getting harder. The old saying that "nobody ever got fired for buying IBM" used to contain a measure of truth but today IBM is just one manufacturer among many.

Other companies offer personal computers that are faster or cheaper or even, it is whispered, more compatible with the industry standard than the IBM PC itself. To make matters worse, there are now good reasons for not even buying a compatible PC at all.

The industry standard is so dominant that the term PC is now usually taken to refer only to IBM-compatible machines.

But Apple — the only company that has persisted in selling a mass market PC that does not conform to the industry standard — now has Macintosh computers in high street stores at prices that make even PC buffs stop and think.

By signing an agreement with Apple Computer to co-operate on several technology projects, IBM itself seems to have endorsed the maverick Mac. Despite the recession, Apple's market share has increased considerably, particularly in the small and medium-size business sectors, where it is in a contest with well-established PC systems.

A typical Macintosh convert is Edward Carter, a partner in Eastwick Lodge, a thriving farm and animal feed business near Harlow, Essex. Before he bought his stock control and accounting system, he had a shortlist of a dozen

options drawn up for him. 11 of which were PC-based.

"We were committed to the PC because it was the industry standard, and we had found a system that we liked," he says. "But for the sake of completeness we also looked at the Macintosh. When I got in front of the machine I realised that here was a computer that worked the way I wanted it to. By comparison, all of the PC systems were disappointing."

The company now has nine Macintoshes running customised software and is installing a high-speed network to cope with more than 10,000 ledger transactions a month.

At the Business Superstore in Acton, west London, which sells the Macintosh alongside PCs, Les Glaysher, the deputy manager, says it is proving popular with small businesses, though some customers are uncertain about the wisdom of abandoning the PC mainstream.

"You do cut yourself off to some extent," he says. "If your business plan shows a need for expansion into areas that are dominated by PCs, perhaps you should be looking at buying a PC-compatible system. Some customers think it is better to be conservative."

The user-friendly Macintosh has long been the computer of choice for creative work — from graphic design to architecture — but it is only with recent price cuts that Apple has started to change the Mac's image as an expensive elite machine and to pose a serious challenge in traditionally PC-domi-



Farm favourite: Edward Carter knew instantly that he and the Macintosh were compatible. His company now has nine running customised software

nated areas. We still live in a PC world, however. Most businesses use PCs instead of Macs by a factor of at least ten to one, and unfortunately, the PC and the Macintosh are not even properly compatible with each other. On the Macintosh all files and programs are represented pictorially and most commands are issued with a hand-held mouse device rather than from the keyboard. This is arguably more intuitive than typing commands in.

Users claim that the Macintosh is easier to operate than the PC, with a consequent increase in productivity and a decrease in staff training

costs. Internally, however, the PC and the Mac are so different that programs cannot be switched from one to the other. A PC accounts program simply will not run on a Macintosh.

Instead, software manufacturers offer "cross-platform compatibility", where PC and Macintosh programs can read each other's data files. In some offices the existing accounts program continues to be run on a PC, but it is now fed with sales information prepared on a Macintosh.

In the sincerest form of flattery, the large PC software company Microsoft developed Windows, a program that lets PCs work in a

similar way to the Macintosh. Fairly powerful PCs are needed to run Windows properly, but even so the PC with Windows combination can match or even beat the Macintosh on price. The Macintosh is still seen as the easiest to use because its system hardware and software are integrated in a way that the PC and Windows never can be, but with every new version of Windows the equation gets more finely balanced.

Hence Apple's decision to make the Macintosh available in the high street.

Mr Carter still thinks that the Mac scores over the PC. "The staff find it easy to use. We do not have

to learn the confusing language of DOS. It has networking built in." What happens next? Computer purchasers have bitter experience of investing heavily in equipment that cannot be integrated with future developments.

IBM and Apple have announced that they will jointly be making a radically different type of computer that combines the best of both the PC and the Macintosh. Analysts predict that it could gain a 40 per cent market share.

Microsoft and the main PC-compatible manufacturers, however, have announced a rival range of Windows-based new technology computers that could hit the

streets before the IBM/Apple Power PC. These two different kinds of computer will be, needless to say, incompatible.

What is the bewildered buyer to think? Mr Glaysher admits that making the right choice is almost impossible.

"You should be looking to write down the costs of your system over three years or so, but that's also when the fruits of the agreement between Apple and IBM will be seen. Frankly, a lot of the decision making has to be subjective."

Kim Wilson is the author of *The New User's Mac Book*, published by Signa Press at £12.95.

Closer co-operation between European countries has made data networking a common market

## A community of satellites

A landmark in the opening up of European telecommunications has been achieved, although it has received scarce attention. For operators of private data networks, however, it could mean the biggest single change to the way they run their networks, offering them more control, greater flexibility and substantially lower costs.

Recently Europe's major telephone operators, including BT, which owns Eutelsat, the European satellite organisation, decided to break the monopoly over access to satellites for telecommunications.

Until now those wishing to use satellite communications have had to go via their local national telephone operator. However, Eutelsat has now approved the idea of "multiple access".

This means that organisations can now book their satellite capacity through any member of Eutelsat according to which one offers the best service and price. Eutelsat, like other satellite operators, charges its members a flat rate, but the rates passed on to customers include mark-ups that can range from 7 per cent to more than 200 per cent, depending on the country.

National operators say the extra charges are for administrative costs, the cost of the equipment needed to send the information to a satellite and so on. So a satellite user can find it cheaper to book abroad rather than at home.

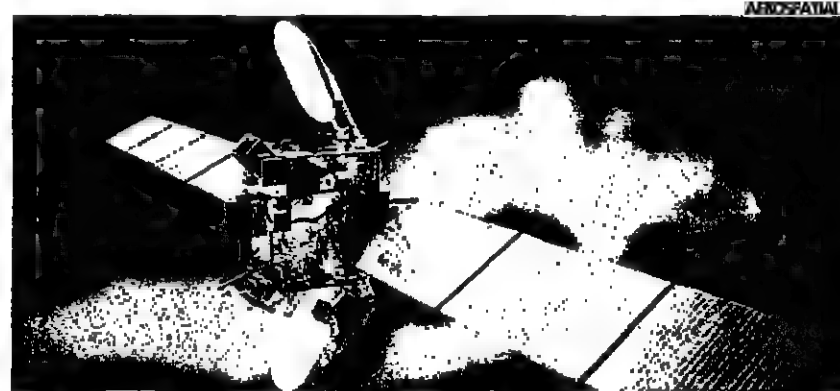
Already at least one private satellite data

network operator has shopped around for the best deal for the past six months. Germany's Teleport Europe has been buying its Eutelsat satellite time in Britain and not in Germany.

The company says it is enjoying a substantial discount, estimated to be close to 30 per cent. But, more importantly, by booking via Britain the company is not being forced to alert Deutsche Telekom — its main rival — to its business plans.

Satellite data networks have become a viable alternative to leased lines, mainly thanks to the advent of very small aperture terminal (VSAT) technology. VSATs are low-cost ground stations with dishes not much larger than those for domestic satellite television.

In America some thousands of private data networks based on VSAT, many of them with thousands of nodes, are already in operation. Applications range from car manufacturers distributing parts and soft stock information to their dealers to sports drinks vending machines letting their owners know when they need to be refilled.



Junction-box in the sky: the Eutelsat II telecommunications satellite

They are only just beginning to take off in Europe. Among the pioneers are Renault, the car maker, Texas Instruments, the computer chip manufacturer, Shell oil company, IBM, the computer company, and Hutchison and Mercury, the radio paging operators.

IBM is testing VSAT to distribute software updates to agents, dealers and

customers across Europe, while Hutchison and Mercury are using them because it is cheaper to feed their radio paging base stations via satellite than over private telephone lines.

Private data networks recently received another boost when France and Germany agreed on the mutual recognition of satellite licences between the two coun-

tries. The move means that since the beginning of this month companies wishing to operate satellite networks in either country will have to contact only one regulator.

The contacted administration will coordinate the examination of the application and will issue the necessary authorisations for the establishment of such networks in both countries.

This sort of move should help create a favourable regulatory environment for the development of pan-European VSAT networks. Previously both Germany and France have held talks with Britain and there have also been discussions between Britain and the Netherlands.

Agreement was reached on the exchanging of information about their respective satellite service licensing regimes, but fell short of the full mutual recognition of licences. Britain is concerned that full mutual recognition would encroach on national sovereignty.

Mutual recognition, the Department of Trade and Industry fears, would effectively mean giving Germany's post and

telecommunications minister the authority to offer licences under the UK's Telecommunications Act, encroaching on his British equivalent's jurisdiction.

The European Commission, however, is planning to issue two directives to member governments which will push the issue. The first will make satellite equipment with approval in any one country valid in all others across the EC, while the second will establish the principle that a licence issued in one country should be valid for all other EC countries.

In the future, a further directive on a pan-European mobile telephone system will also have a clause relating to satellite equipment designed to ensure, for example, that satellite communications equipment installed in long-distance lorries is not removed from the cab at frontiers.

The final barrier to users' access to satellites is likely to be removed within the next two years, when Europe should see its first privately owned satellites in orbit and publicly owned operators such as Eutelsat will be able to sell capacity directly to users rather than via the major European telephone operators.

At that point, for many businesses satellite networks will start to become the norm for data communications, and not the exception.

PETER PURTON

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Safety and Health went beyond most other research into the physical causes of injuries related to working with computer keyboards. What the report failed to determine was whether job insecurity was a cause of repetitive strain injury or whether the injuries were already made them feel less secure about their jobs. The study, made at the request of the Communications Workers of America (CWA) and the telephone company US West, found that 22 per cent of the 53 participants had upper-body repetitive strain disorders.

مکان الکترونیک





## Any offers for BBC airtime?

Strange things are happening on television, all part of the corporation's money-making. Barry Fox tunes in

Any shift workers or insomniacs who turned on their television in the early hours of Wednesday morning this week may have noticed something very odd. The BBC was broadcasting unscrambled, edited highlights from a company's annual general meeting.

The AGM, for Cable and Wireless, was the first in what the BBC hopes will be a series. In the small hours of next Wednesday, Nuclear Electric's annual report to analysts and press conference will be broadcast, followed a day later by the AGM for Scottish Power. The broadcasts go out at 5.30 am.

The fact that the number of viewers for such programmes is minute does not matter because the BBC is earning revenue by selling this unused airtime to industry. Curiously, this is possible because the BBC is not using the new scrambling technology that its engineers have helped to develop.

The BBC is confident that it is operating within the law and its charter of independence and has now licensed BMH Communications, an independent company, to sell small-hours airtime to companies that want to show their shareholders what goes on at their AGM. The programmes are not scrambled.

Anyone can watch or, more

likely, tape them. Because they are broadcast at unsocial times, the BBC assists their videotaping by arranging for the programmes to be identified by the Videopush numbers and bar codes now used to control the timers of some video recorders.

The BBC already had Home Office clearance to sell unused airtime for scrambled programming, a scheme that fits in neatly with the government's long-term plan to make the BBC more dependent on its own earned revenue.

The Home Office then gave the BBC clearance to use the unscrambled system for public sector services, for instance, to inform viewers on new government pension schemes.

The BBC took legal advice and decided it could stretch the Home Office ruling to cover the AGMs of large companies. Most AGMs are of such low news value that the BBC would allot them only a few minutes, at most, on its television news bulletins.

For £40,000, a half-hour or £60,000 an hour, companies can now have the BBC transmit as much of their AGMs as they like.

In each case, the companies will pay only to broadcast edited highlights, usually half an hour, cut from the several hours that an AGM lasts. Recognising that this is open to abuse, the BBC insists that one of its commissioning editors is present during editing — a move the corporation argues will ensure that the edited highlights are a

**The number of viewers for such programmes is minute but that does not matter since revenue is being earned**

reasonable and truthful version of the event, with no editing out of awkward questions to the chairman. The broadcasts will also be clearly identified as paid for, to distinguish them from the BBC's own programmes.

Earlier this year, the BBC started its Select subscription service, which offers specialist television companies airtime during the night hours when the corporation is not using its transmitters. The companies then broadcast scram-

bled programmes, usually containing business information, which can be received only by those who have paid for a subscription and installed a BBC decoder, which unscrambles the signal and switches on a VCR to tape it for later viewing.

The AGM transmissions are being listed in *Radio Times*, as part of the previous night's programming. They are to be found after the listing for the Executive Business Club, a business information service broadcast between 2.15 am and 3.15 am, which is described as "scrambled and available only to subscribers". The magazine gives a transmission time for highlights of an AGM, although there is no explanation that the AGM transmission is unscrambled and paid for.

The BBC's original intention was to use the scrambling system — known as Videocrypt — that BSkyB, the satellite broadcaster, uses for subscription channels. At the transmitter, an encoder chops up each horizontal line of the picture into uneven halves.

At the receiver, a decoder reassembles the halves into their correct order. The decoder will do this only if it is equipped with a valid smart card that contains vital codes — and only paying subscribers have a valid card.

correct order. The decoder will do this only if it is equipped with a valid smart card that contains vital codes — and only paying subscribers have a valid card.

BBC engineers worked with Thomson, the French electronics company, to modify the decoders that Thomson makes for BSkyB, but found that the scrambling system did not work as reliably for terrestrial broadcasts as for those from satellite. Reflections from buildings, hills and even trees may spoil the pictures.

The BBC and Thomson therefore modified the scrambling system so that it is resistant to reflections. Whole lines of the picture are jugged in position, not cut into halves for juggling. This system is already being used to broadcast the Executive Business Club.

The snag is that the decoder now relies on complicated electronics and the BBC charges £275 for supply and installation, in addition to whatever subscription the programme provider charges. This added cost is likely to restrict potential audiences, increasing the attraction of selling airtime that can be transmitted "clear", without scrambling.

It means that instead of the viewer being charged for specialist programming, what is shown will have to be material of a type that companies will pay to be screened.

## Enter a cave full of virtual reality

Real life situations mix well with simulation in a new American project

Some of the oldest pictures were made on the walls of caves, but the artists of Lascaux probably never imagined a cave where the walls and floor melt away to reveal a complex world of colourful, detailed three-dimensional moving images.

Visitors to a computer graphics exhibition in Chicago next week will have the chance to step into just such a place. The "Cave" is a 10ft by 10ft room. On its three walls and its floor, projectors throw moving, computer-generated pictures. Visitors will don 3D glasses, which make the images leap off the wall.

Some objects appear to occupy space in the middle of the room so that it is possible to walk around the image of a building, a molecule or a piece of furniture, and view it from the opposite side.

The Cave, which can accommodate up to 10 people at a time, was developed by computer scientists and engineers at the University of Illinois, and is the first really new approach to virtual reality since the introduction of helmets containing tiny display screens. The best helmets can show only 480 rows of 640 coloured dots — pixels — to each eye. Projectors can deliver a sharper image. On each wall of the Cave are 1,024 rows of 1280 pixels.

Helmet users often find that the whole world seems to swing around, as the computer recalculates the picture after a sudden turn of the head. Unlike the tiny screens in a helmet, the Cave's walls stay put, making this recalculation unnecessary.

But perhaps the biggest difference between the Cave

and other virtual realities is that it is a shared experience. "The problem with virtual reality systems, certainly the head-mounted ones, is that you are on your own," said Professor DeFanti of Chicago University. Trainer and student, or architect and client, can explore together in the Cave.

Everyone wearing the glasses can experience a 3D effect, but only one person sees the scene in perfect perspective because the computers can track the position of only one person's head. The person in control uses a "wand" to point at objects and make things happen. The wand's function is similar to that of mouse attached to a personal computer.

Professor DeFanti believes there are many commercial applications for the system, which costs more than £250,000, but will become cheaper as the price of computer power continues to fall.

Caterpillar, the earth-moving equipment maker, is working with the National Center for Supercomputer Applications to use virtual reality to test cab designs for visibility. Experiments are likely to use the Cave, where reality and simulation can be mixed, so a simulated cab could contain real control levers.

Eastlake Studios, a Chicago architectural company, will use the Cave to plan the layout of furniture and computer workstations in big offices, and to check that proposed buildings are accessible to wheelchairs. Data Display Corporation, the manufacturer of the Cave's projectors, is developing a transportable version of the Cave.

TONY DURHAM

© The author is editor of the newsletter IT Horizons.

## BT puts teleworking service to the test

BRITISH Telecom's new one-year teleworking trial involving home-based directory enquiry operators in Scotland is a triumph of technology but what will we learn about teleworking as a business reality?

Modern technology is often impressive when seen in use. Take for example, BT's Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) — a much publicised but, as yet, little used technology. The service is the key to BT's experiment in teleworking. Launched last month, the experiment involves ten directory enquiry operators from the Inverness telephone exchange being relocated to work from home for a year. Each operator has been given a desk unit which contains a PC video-phone and a call management console. An ISDN line into the home allows the operator to process work normally and to have slow-scan video communication with the operator centre in Inverness.

BT says that the equipment costs are about £17,000 per operator. Other hidden costs are the ISDN line connection (£400), two and a half days training per operator, and the unspecified cost of developing specialised software to run the system. ISDN is being used because as a digital service it offers a faster data rate than normal phone lines and can support slow-scan TV. It also offers two channels a line instead of the one given with analogue connections.

The teleworking operators, who deal with about 400 calls on an eight hour shift, use the videophone link to talk with their supervisor and other teleworkers. There is also a link to the restroom at the Inverness exchange to allow them to chat with other operators to catch up on the gossip. For those involved in the

**Researchers are keeping a close eye on an experiment in home-working**

experiment, the initial winners are the volunteer operators, who are saving on the time and cost of commuting. Shona McGowan, an operator who works from home in Fortrose, near Inverness, says she saves £50 a month and one and a half hours a day because she no longer has to travel to

city, the local authority has not given BT a clear indication of whether the teleworkers will be taxed under the business rate because they are using home as a workplace.

A further technicality was the need to write to the insurers of each property to request confirmation that the work and equipment did not invalidate the present insurance. BT says that insurance costs have not been affected.

On the software side, the main menu allows the user to select from: videophone, noticeboard, breaks request, mail and emergency. An option is being developed to check the operator's productivity against agreed targets.

BT emphasises that while the technology is important, there is just as much effort being put into ensuring that teleworking is judged a pleasant environment both physically and socially for the volunteers.

Nevertheless it has imposed some rules that would perhaps not be acceptable to most office workers. All teleworkers are barred from answering or making personal phone calls during their shift and visitors to the front door must be ignored. A BT official says a sign can be displayed on the door explaining that visitors cannot be dealt with. Even a lavatory break must be requested via the operator terminal. The system ensures that no more than two of the teleworkers are away from their terminals at the same time.

No doubt Aberdeen University psychology department, which is carrying out research during the 12 month trial, will wish to assess whether such conditions prove stressful to lone workers.

"I am enjoying it so far," said Ms McGowan. "I do not really miss the office environment because I can gossip via the videophone. And being at home means that I can get on with domestic chores during breaks."

BT's rival Mercury Communications says it has no intention of replicating such a trial. It says it is not content that security of homeworking equipment has been satisfactorily covered yet. It is particularly concerned about illegal access to ex-directory information.

KEN YOUNG



Home from home: an operator at work

work. Her salary is the same but BT is covering heating costs during the trial. There are still some grey areas relating to the implementation of teleworking. One aspect is that the room must be seen to be used for other purposes so that the householder does not become liable for capital gains tax as they would were the room classified as being set aside solely for business. In addition, Inverness County Coun-

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American brings welcome integrity and dignity to executive

## DeFrantz elected to IOC board

FROM DAVID MILLER  
IN BARCELONA

URGENTLY needing to re-establish an image of dignity and integrity, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) yesterday elected to its executive board Anita DeFrantz, whose reputation for principle stands indelibly beside traditional Games stalwarts of the past century.

The United States team captain in 1976 and a rowing eight bronze medal-winner, DeFrantz challenged in court the Carter boycott of 1980. Chosen by Peter Ueberroth as a key figure in hosting the Games of 1984, she is president of the Amateur Athletic Foundation of Los Angeles. Elected to the IOC in 1986, she becomes only the second woman member of the executive board.

DeFrantz, who will be 40 in October, replaces her disgraced colleague, Robert Heilmann, vice-president of the IOC and president of the US Olympic Committee, who was forced to resign for financial malpractice last December. She will now bring, not only to the executive but to the whole IOC, an aura of honesty that will help prepare the damage inflicted by recent criticism.

General Henry Adeforo, of Nigeria, one of three Africans who failed to gain election from a total of 11 candidates — Richard Pound, of Canada, and Ashwini Kumar, of India, return after previous service — said afterwards: "It's a pleasure to have her there."

So unblemished is DeFrantz's record and so modest, yet reassuring, her manner, that it is conceivable she could become a rival to Pound, Kevin Gosper, of Australia, and Jacques Rogge, of Belgium, as successor to Juan Antonio Samaranch. She is bound to be re-elected for a four-year term next year.



Happy team: Britain's three-day eventers, from left, Walker, Dixon, Thomson and Stark, in Barcelona yesterday

On the occasion of the 90 members present, Samaranch yesterday said that he would stand for re-election himself when his present term expires next year. This was the predictable response of the membership, closing rank, to the unprecedented criticism and harassment to which the president has been exposed.

DeFrantz, who tried to avoid being drawn into prediction or promise about her ambitions in her new office, had tactfully negotiated her election. She withdrew from nomination for the two four-year vacancies, preferring instead to be nominated for the one-year place left by Heilmann's resignation. By 65 votes to 20 she was preferred to Jan Staubo, of Norway, who had hoped to represent the interests of Lillehammer, the 1994 Winter Games hosts.

Part of the charm of DeFrantz is her multicultural and racial background, which is why she is so widely welcomed by her colleagues. "I don't believe in segregating the world," she said deferentially. "I'm not sure if I'm an African-American or an American-African." A slave descendant, her grandparents and parents were active reform campaigners.

"My feeling on appointment is a sense of representing my IOC colleagues on the board, and the interest of the athletes," she said. "The executive board does work well, and I shall be trying to give what I know and what I have learned. This is the most influential committee of the IOC and my election means that members are treated as individuals, that a US member could still be elected."

Samaranch, sensing perhaps some difficulties blowing in the wind, withdrew, for the time being, the executive's proposal to the members for the granting of five votes each, respectively, to the international federations and National Olympic Committees in the election of host cities. He will now write to every member, and to the federations, explaining the reasons behind the proposal before seeking final approval.

However, although the combined United Nations/Spanish government/Yugoslav NOC/IOC acceptance of individual competitors from the disbanded eastern European country is to be welcomed, the IOC may have set a difficult precedent for the future in dealing with external organisations over which it has no control.

## Bosnia wins recognition

BOSNIAN athletes will march under their own colours at the Olympic Games, while Serbians will be barred from the opening ceremony.

Pal Schmitt, a senior member of the International Olympic Committee's executive board, said war-torn Bosnia-Herzegovina would be granted emergency Olympic recognition. Serbia and Montenegro, the two remaining Yugoslav republics, agreed to conditions set by a United Nations sanctions committee.

Yugoslav athletes will be barred from all team events, and 86 Yugoslav athletes will compete as an "Independent Team" under the five-ringed Olympic flag.

## Silver Wisp's trainer eyes unique double

BY MICHAEL SKEELY

A sense of history derived from a hard-earned knowledge of the sport at its highest level inspired Geoff Lewis as Silver Wisp's trainer discusses tomorrow's King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes.

"It's the most difficult race of the year to win," says the 55-year-old former jockey. "It's even tougher than the Derby. In the Arc, horses are sometimes over the top. But in July there should be no excuses. Every animal is at its peak. The three-year-olds, as well as the older horses, are at their best."

A list of the last six winners of Britain's most important all-aged race proves the trainer's point. In chronological order the names of Dancing Brave, Reference, Point, Mitto, Nashwan, Belmez and Generoso make an illustrious roll of honour.

In 1971, Lewis was on board Mill Reef as one of the all-time greats thrilled the Ascot crowd by powering home six lengths clear of Oris. "It was unbelievable. I turned for home, gave him a kick in the belly and he was gone. It was some performance."

This background of excellence dictates that stern criteria should be used when assessing a candidate's chances. And, judged by these standards, St Jovite's record-breaking 12-length defeat of Dr Devious at the Curragh has stamped the Irish Derby winner as the only runner with impeccable credentials.

However, as this has been the Jim Bolger-trained colt's only performance of this stature, considerable market opposition to the favourite has developed.

Lewis will have none of this faint-heartedness. "St Jovite has shown conclusively that he improved between Epsom

and Ireland. He kept on galloping and went all the way to the line."

A well-backed third favourite, Silver Wisp's credentials have been established by finishing fourth in the 2,000 Guineas and by having been beaten only a short head by St Jovite when the pair were second and third behind Dr Devious in the Derby.

Unfortunately, a below-par blood count prevented Silver Wisp from renewing the rivalry at the Curragh. But a recent Chesham victory showed the colt to be back on target. "He's been improving all the time," said Lewis. "But now he's got to show that he's progressed to the same extent as St Jovite."

Yesterday the Epsom hope had his final pipe-opener. "Silver Wisp is looking great," says the trainer. "And he's going away from his horses much easier. He's telling us that he's well and he's got a good look in his eye."

Although the record books show a fairly equal division of the spoils between the generations in the King George's 40-year history, it is still axiomatic that a top-class three-year-old usually beats

the older horses. For this reason, Lewis discards the heavily-backed and strongly-fancied four-year-old, Saddlers' Hall, unbeaten in four races this season. "Michael Stoute will have worked on at Newmarket. But he wasn't in the very top flight as a three-year-old, so why should he be good enough now?"

The trainer admits to a sneaking fancy for Geoffrey Wragg's three-year-old, Jennie. "He should have won at Ascot. Geoff says he'll be in the money and he's not a man prone to making wild statements."

Lewis's principal caveat concerns the ground, which the heavy rain earlier this week has turned to good to soft. "I'd like it to dry up a bit. None of the three-year-olds would like it too testing and those conditions would favour the older horses, including Saddlers' Hall."

Tomorrow, the moment of truth will arrive as muscles and limbs start to be stretched on the long hard home from Swinley Bottom. "If we can keep in touch to the straight I'll be happy. Then it'll be a question of whether we can find the kick. I think a three-year-old will win it and I can only hope it's Silver Wisp."

Lewis, a respected even in such a jealous profession as racing, the former pageboy's 12 years' experience as a middle-of-the-road trainer have made Lewis acutely aware that victory would give him his best chance yet of scaling the heights of his fiercely competitive profession.

"We all need the one big one," he concludes. "If I could win it, a few more doors would open. After all, I'd be the only man to have ridden and trained a winner of the King George."



Lewis: Silver Wisp's trainer

## Carson rides Saddlers' Hall

BY RICHARD EVANS, RACING CORRESPONDENT

WILLIE Carson will partner Saddlers' Hall on the Newmarket gallops this morning in preparation for the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes at Ascot tomorrow.

Michael Stoute finally confirmed the big-race riding plan for his Corporation Cup winner and added: "St Jovite is obviously the one we have to beat. Even if Dr Devious did not run up to his form in Ireland it was still a tremendous performance. I am very pleased with Saddlers' Hall's preparation."

Carson, who will be riding Saddlers' Hall for the first time, will be seeking his fifth King George victory. Ironically, two of those successes — Troy and Ela-Mana-Mou — were achieved for the Weinstocks, who earlier this week sold a share of Saddlers' Hall to Chevaly Park Stud.

The booking of Carson helped clear up some of the uncertainty which has surrounded the race all week, but did little to kindle the enthusiasm of the racing public.

Such is the antipathy, Corals did not lay a single bet of note on the big race yesterday. "There has not been any real interest all week," a spokesman said. The betting firm bet 11-10 St Jovite, 9-4 Saddlers' Hall, 7-1 Silver

Wisp, 12-1 Jennie, 14-1 Squire House and Saddlers, 16-1 Rock Hopper, 25-1 Terminus.

A King George without the winner of the Derby, the Oaks or any household star has reduced the appeal of the summer's top middle-distance race to a minimum. If Lester Piggott manages to secure the spare ride on St Jovite — and that appeared a distinct possibility last night — he might provide the boost the group one contest desperately needs.

Looking ahead to Goodwood, John Dunlop is considering running his improving stayer, Rain Rider, in the Goodwood Cup. He won the race in 1987 and 1990 with Seize the Day and Lucky Moon, both three-year-olds.

"He's a nice horse, although very backward. If the cup does not look too tough he may run," Dunlop said.

The Arundel trainer, who is enjoying a fine season, was speaking at Brighton where his lone runner, Sky Train, finished unplaced in the Fitzherbert Handicap.

Scenic Dancer, who has his own ideas about racing, decided yesterday he would oblige and came from last to first inside the final half-mile to snatch victory from Roquevine Bay.

Tony Hyde, trainer of the moody winner, admitted after-

wards: "He's got some ability but I was beginning to despair about ever winning another race with him."

"I have been threatening to geld him but the owner doesn't want that. This kind of come suits him, but I would not like to tell you when he will win again."

"He has been dropped in the handicap but he looks after himself. Like most Sharpef Dancers, he's a bit of a character."

By contrast, Cheveux Mitchell nearly runs his heart out and has proved a regular winner for Michael Channon.

Normally, he tries to make all the running but yesterday the tough five-year-old displayed his versatility by coming from behind to catch Goodfellow in the final 50 yards of the Brighton Summer Challenge Cup.

"He's a good old stick and was off a winning mark today," Channon said. "The handicapper murdered him 7lb for winning at Lingfield and it has taken him four or five runs to get back down the handicap again. He could run again at Ascot on Saturday or go for the Schweppes Golden Mile at Goodwood."

"He's a good handicapper. In a yard like ours you need some like him. Every year he does it for us."

## Roche defeated in High Court

FROM OUR IRISH RACING CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN

CHRISTY Roche, the six-times champion Irish jockey, yesterday suffered a crushing defeat in the High Court here and seems certain to miss the ride on big-race favourite St Jovite at Ascot tomorrow. A replacement has not yet been booked.

Roche's application to the High Court for an extension of the injunction restraining the Irish Turf Club from imposing the remainder of a 15-day suspension on him was rejected.

The ban, which has 12 days to run, will begin immediately unless Roche decides to take his case to the Supreme Court, a move that would now seem unlikely to succeed.

Roche, bitterly disappointed at the outcome, declined to comment at his home in Kildare. Asked if he would take the matter any further, he responded, "I don't know."

Reserved judgement was delivered yesterday morning by the acting president of the High Court, Mr Justice Costello, in which he came down heavily on the side of the Turf Club.

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He pointed out that Roche's

counsel, and Mr Peter Kelly, had based the application on three grounds in which he alleged the stewards of the Turf Club had been in breach of natural justice.

Mr Kelly had stressed that, whereas the stewards at Naas racecourse who had imposed the original 15-day suspension had centred on an allegation that Roche had struck another rider, Robert Skelly, with his whip, in hearing the appeal the Turf Club had widened the scope to take in other happenings during the race.

In rebuttal, Mr Justice Costello said that Roche had been advised four days before the hearing of the appeal that the stewards proposed acting under the Rules of Racing and decided to take this course.

Justice made much play of a celebrated English case in which James Russell, who had been warned off over the alleged doping of Boston Boro at Epsom in the spring of 1947, had subsequently sued the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Willoughby de Broke, and Lord Rosebery.

In his summing up, then, the Lord Chief Justice Lord Goddard had said the only question which he asked the jury to consider was "was the enquiry before the stewards conducted fairly?"

Domestic tribunals like the Jockey Club were not bound by procedure such as governed the courts of law, he said, but in holding an enquiry into the conduct of a person they must act fairly and give the person their notice of the charge of complaint against him and an opportunity to defend himself.

Mr Costello said that, having read the full transcript of the appeal, he was quite satisfied that it was a fair and proper enquiry.

This was a remarkable success for the Turf Club whose lawyers were doubtful whether they would be successful and had feared that defeat would damage irreparably their authority.

In a significant remark at the closing of his judgement, Mr Justice Costello said that "Mr Roche had not shown any real prospect of success in any further appeal he may take in this case."

## Redgrave elected to carry flag

Steven Redgrave will be Britain's flag bearer at the Olympic Games opening ceremony in Barcelona tomorrow.

Managers from each sport voted for Redgrave, aged 30, from Marlow, who will be seeking his third successive Olympic rowing gold medal. If he and Matthew Pinsent win the coxed pair, Redgrave will match the three Olympic golds won from 1920 to 1936 by Jack Beresford, the last oarsman to carry the flag for Britain.

## Drug bill backed

British Olympic team members yesterday backed a private member's bill that aims to extend the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 to cover anabolic steroids. Kris Akabusi, Liz McColgan, Roger Black, Steven Redgrave, Adrian Moorhouse and Sharon Davies supported the Misuse of Drugs (Anabolic Steroids) bill that was introduced last month by Member of Parliament, an Olympian who once held the UK 100 metres sprint record. Because of parliamentary procedure, the bill is unlikely to become law.

## Legal challenge

A Lagos High Court judge has ordered Nigeria to reinstate Tina Iheagwan and Charity Opara to its Olympic team pending the determination today of their motion challenging the use of a foreign medical report to ban them. Iheagwan and Opara, the African women's 400 metres record-holder, were among six athletes dropped from the team after banned substances were allegedly found in their urine samples. The samples were tested in London.

## Football first

Football will kick off the Barcelona Olympic Games today, the day before the opening ceremony.

OLYMPIC TIMETABLE (all times BST). TODAY: Football Group A, Spain v Italy v United States, in Barcelona, 7pm; Poland v Kuwait, Zaragoza, Group B, 7pm; Spain v Colombia, Valencia; Egypt v Qatar, Sabadell. TOMORROW: 7pm, Opening ceremony.

There is a full guide to athletics, swimming, equestrianism and yachting in *The Times Olympic Games supplement* today

## Brownsdon finds the thrill fails to fade

FROM CRAIG LORD  
IN BARCELONA

ONE of the many men in blazers at one of the many pre-competition receptions turned to Suki Brownsdon yesterday, grinned and said: "I knew you when you were a swimmer."

She did not have the heart to tell him that she was four days away from becoming the first British swimmer to compete at four Olympics. "At least he knew who I was," Brownsdon, who is one of

many who hope to prove in Barcelona that swimming is no longer exclusively the domain of teenagers, said.

The profile of Britain's smallest Olympic swimming team makes the point. After Brownsdon, there are six swimmers at their third Olympics, six at their second and 17 novices. With such a wealth of experience comes a new-found professionalism and calmer single-mindedness.

However, Brownsdon says the excitement of the occasion

is not lost with age. "The facilities just seem to get better and better. It's tremendous."

It is easy to understand the enthusiasm shared by a triupty-free, confident British team. The main, open-air, Bernat Picornell pool, where racing starts at 10am on Sunday, reflects the blue of a sunny Spanish sky. This 50-metre stretch of Olympic water is tightly enclosed by more than 11,000 seats, creating a superb atmosphere. "It's brilliant," said Sharon Davies, who, at 29, returns to the summit of her sport 12 years after winning a silver medal at Moscow.

Adrian Moorhouse and Nick Gillingham faced questions from the British press, they were confident, and no, they saw no reason why they should be compared to Coe and Ovett. "There was underlying tension with them," Moorhouse said. "With us, there's not. We will line up stronger for having each other there."

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## SPORTS BY-SPORT GUIDE TO BRITAIN'S OLYMPIC PROSPECTS: DAY FIVE

## Professionals who appreciate wider stage

THE Olympic spirit has caught the imagination of the tennis world rather more strongly than it did four years ago in Seoul. A gold medal would be a priceless addition to the collections of such as Boris Becker and Stefan Edberg, who have everything that money can buy.

More important, perhaps, Barcelona gives the players a chance to emerge from their own hothouse to compete for nothing but the honour of their country. Some say that highly paid tennis professionals come closer than most these days to embodying the spirit of Baron de Coubertin. After all, none of the leading

contenders for the four gold medals on offer — men and women, singles and doubles — need the fat contracts that victory can bring.

Andre Agassi, the Wimbledon champion, is the one notable absentee from a strong men's field. Presumably, the American considers

himself a grass-court specialist and is happy to leave the clay-court spoils to the world No. 1, Jim Courier.

Emilio Sanchez, Sergi Bruguera and Jordi Arrese will be defending home honour in the newly built site at Vall d'Hebron. Sadly, the gifted Miloslav Mecir will be

prevented from defending his Olympic title because of a persistent back injury.

With three of the leading five women — Monica Seles, Gabriela Sabatini and Martina Navratilova — not available for selection, Steffi Graf has an obvious chance to defend the title she won in Seoul, though Arantxa Sanchez Vicario has been preparing all year to win gold in her home town.

Six British players will compete. Sara Gomer and Monique Javer in the women's singles, Clare Wood and Samantha Smith in the doubles, with Andrew Castle and Chris Wilkinson getting into the main draw as lucky losers.

ANDREW LONGMORE

## BRITISH TENNIS SQUAD

Men  
ANDREW CASTLE: Born: November 15, 1963, Epsom. Ht: 6ft 3in. Wt: 115lb. 115lb. Competitions: singles and doubles. Occupation: professional tennis player. Honours: British champion, 1991.

CHRISTOPHER WILKINSON: Born: January 5, 1970, Southampton. Ht: 5ft 11in. Wt: 120lb. Competitions: singles and doubles. Occupation: professional tennis player.

Women  
SARA GOMER: Born: May 13, 1964

Tony: Ht: 6ft 3in. Competition: singles. Occupation: professional tennis player. Honours: British champion, 1991.

MONIQUE JAVIER: Born: July 22, 1967, Buntingford, Cambridgeshire. Ht: 5ft 10in. Wt: 105lb. Competitions: singles. Occupation: professional tennis player.

SAMANTHA SMITH: Born: November 27, 1971, Epsom. Ht: 5ft 6in. Wt: 105lb. 105lb. Competitions: doubles. Occupation: professional tennis player.

CLARE WOOD: Born: May 8, 1968, Epsom. Ht: 5ft 8in. Wt: 105lb. 105lb. Competitions: doubles. Occupation: professional tennis player. Honours: National champion, 1988 and 1989.

## Thomas and May chase top-eight placings

BRITAIN has not won an Olympic medal in gymnastics since 1928. Although this is unlikely to change in Barcelona, Neil Thomas and James May could reach the last eight of the apparatus finals and should place higher in the combined exercises than any other Brit-

ish male gymnast since the war.

John Atkinson, the technical director of the British Amateur Gymnastics Association, said the men were aiming to finish tenth in the team event, where the Unified Team should dominate, get three competitors in the combined exercises final and, finally, achieve a last-eight placing in the appa-

atus events. Thomas placed sixth in the floor exercises at the 1991 world championships and May has reached the vault finals at the last two European championships.

Britain will also benefit from the new judging system, with independent officials marking the different apparatus events. This should end some of the controversies and

anomalies that have occurred in the past.

The Unified Team should again provide the overall men's winner, probably either Igor Korobchinski or Vitaly Scherbo, who claimed the top two placings at the European championships.

Among the women, where Britain have not qualified for the team event, there should be a stern battle between the Unified Team, the United States, Romania and China.

The world champion is Kim Zmeskal, an American and the latest product of Bela Karolyi, who nurtured Nadia Comaneci, the 1976 Olympic champion from Romania, and, after his defection to the West, coached Mary Lou Retton, who won the gold medal at the Los Angeles Games in 1984.

JOHN GOODBODY

## BRITISH GYMNASTICS SQUAD

Men  
TERENCE BARTLETT: Born: December 2, 1963, Southampton. Ht: 5ft 9in. Wt: 115lb. 115lb. Competitions: singles and doubles. Occupation: unemployed. Honours: Commonwealth team silver, 1990.

PAUL BOWLER: Born: October 13, 1967, Manchester. Ht: 5ft 7in. Wt: 105lb. 105lb. Competitions: part-time coach. Honours: British high bar champion, 1991.

MARVIN CAMPBELL: Born: July 14, 1971, Manchester. Ht: 5ft 8in. Wt: 110lb. 110lb. Competitions: unemployed. Honours: British high bar champion, 1990, and Commonwealth silver, 1990.

DAVID COX: Born: June 20, 1970, Johannesburg. Ht: 5ft 7in. Wt: 95lb. 95lb. Competitions: gymnastics coach. Honours: Commonwealth team silver, 1990.

JAMES MAY: Born: January 30, 1969, Sutton, Devon. Ht: 5ft 9in. Wt: 125lb. 125lb. Competitions: gold, silver and bronze, team silver, 1990.

IAN SHELLEY: Born: December 11, 1965, Langley. Ht: 5ft 6in. Wt: 95lb. 95lb. Competitions: unemployed. Honours: British overall champion, 1989.

NEIL THOMAS: Born: April 6, 1968, Chertsey. Ht: 5ft 4in. Wt: 95lb. 95lb. Competitions: unemployed. Honours: European bronze, 1990, and Commonwealth silver, 1990.

Women  
SARA GOMER: Born: May 13, 1964, Durban. Ht: 5ft. Wt: 85lb. 85lb.

Occupations: student. Honours: British overall, gymnastics bars and floor exercise champion, 1990.

ROWENA ROBERTS: Born: May 14, 1977, Kingston. Ht: 4ft 11in. Wt: 95lb. 95lb. Competitions: doubles. Honours: British overall champion, 1990.

VIVA SEIFERT: Born: April 15, 1972, London. Ht: 5ft 8in. Wt: 75lb. 75lb. Competitions: middleweight. Honours: Commonwealth bronze, 1990, and British rhythmic gold and three silvers, 1991.

DEBBIE SOUTHWICK: Born: May 11, 1976, Liverpool. Ht: 5ft 7in. Wt: 75lb. 75lb. Competitions: student. Honours: Commonwealth fourth, 1990.



# Kansk to stage repeat for Gosden

TWELVE months ago John Gosden provided the answer to the puzzle posed by Ascot's Brown Jack Stakes in the shape of Witness Box.

The Newmarket trainer could have run Shaikh Mohammed's recent winner of the Northumberland Plate again there today but, with the ground likely to ride on the softer side of good, he has decided to rely instead on the same owner's Kansk, who will be ridden by Steve Caughan.

The same combination looked in scintillating form at Newmarket earlier this month when they took the Reg Day Memorial Trophy in their stride. Now they are napped to give a repeat performance in the day's most valuable race.

After Kansk had run such a good race in the Bessborough Handicap over one-and-a-half miles at Royal Ascot, where he stayed on strongly in the

MICHAEL PHILLIPS

straight to finish fourth, he seemed likely to do even better when stepped up in distance. And so it proved at Newmarket where his first attempt at two miles proved a resounding success.

In the meantime, both the runner-up, Mull House, and the fourth, Magic Secret, have drawn attention to the reliability of that form by winning next time out. I expect Kansk to take a leaf out of their book, especially as Magic Secret appears held on today's terms.

The same applies to Gay Clint, who finished last at Newmarket.

Earlier at the royal meeting, Requested, Cabochon and Brandon Prince had finished

second, fifth and eighth respectively in the Ascot Stakes. All three have been in action since and, with Requested doing less well than the other two, he is now marginally better off at the weights than them.

Cabochon's narrow defeat at Newcastle, where Requested was only eighth, was followed by a length defeat at Beverley at the hands of My Desire. On 31st better terms, Cabochon should take his revenge on My Desire this time.

The combination of soft ground and a switch back to two miles brought out the best in Brandon Prince at Sandown last time when he beat Majestic Image by two lengths. However, with that good apprentice, David Harrison, now claiming 5lb on the latter, the placings could well be reversed this time, especially

as Majestic Image was having her first race of the season that day.

While Jungle Dancer, Star Player and Aude La Belle have all shown that they are quite capable of winning a race of this nature at their best, Kansk



Gosden relies on Kansk in Brown Jack Stakes

appeals as the better bet in this instance now that his best trip has finally been established.

Final Shot, who is not very big but who loves a bit of give in the ground, will relish the conditions she encounters in the Palan Handicap, where she will be carrying only 7st 3lb. The served notice of better things to come when second at Ripper last Saturday.

Thawakib, John Dunlop's runner in the Virginia Waters Stakes, has already been backed to win next year's 1,000 Guineas.

She will have to be on her guard against Dancing Bloom, whose stable companion Blush Rambler is taken to win the EBF Sandwich Stakes following that promising initial run at Salisbury where he finished seven lengths ahead of the remainder when going down by two lengths to Woodchuck.

## Fourstars Allstar on course for Ascot

FOURSTARS Allstar, the American-trained winner of last year's Irish 2,000 Guineas, could return to Europe for the Queen Elizabeth II Stakes at Ascot on September 26.

The four-year-old, who made history when becoming the first US-based horse to win a European classic, is one of three American-trained entries for the group one race.

His New York-based trainer, Leo O'Brien, has confirmed that his colt will travel to Ascot provided he has an uninterrupted programme.

His next race is a nine-furlong grade two handicap at Saratoga on August 12.

The other American entries are Leger Cat, a six-year-old with Richard Mandella in California, and Scott The

Great, trained by William

Hebert in New York.

The American-owned Star of Cozzene, now in France with Francois Boutin, has also been entered.

Manton trainer Peter Chapple-Hyam expects to be double-handed in the Schweppes Golden Mile at Goodwood on Thursday with Edipico and King Olaf.

## CARLISLE

MANDARIN  
2.20 Canon Kyle, 2.50 Miss Aragon, 3.20 Henbury Hall, 3.50 Ventiquattrologi, 4.25 Ventiquattrologi, 5.00 Persian Fantasy.

THUNDERER  
2.20 Canon Kyle, 2.50 Miss Aragon, 3.20 Doubl's Image, 3.50 Crept Out, 4.25 Ventiquattrologi, 5.00 Stapleton.

GOING: FIRM (GOOD TO FIRM IN PLACES)  
DRAW: 6F-1M, HIGH NUMBERS BEST

## 2.20 CUMBRIA TOURIST BOARD

MAIDEN STAKES  
(2-Y-O: £2,500) (5 runners)  
3.50 Canon Kyle, 4.25 Miss Aragon, 5.00 Persian Fantasy, 5.50 Crept Out, 6.25 Ventiquattrologi.

## 2.50 GRAHAM (COMMERCIALS) LTD

HANDICAP (2-Y-O: £2,500) (10 runners)  
3.50 Canon Kyle, 4.25 Miss Aragon, 5.00 Persian Fantasy, 5.50 Crept Out, 6.25 Ventiquattrologi, 6.50 Stapleton, 7.25 Persian Fantasy, 7.50 Crept Out, 8.25 Ventiquattrologi, 8.50 Stapleton.

## 2.50 GRAHAM (COMMERCIALS) LTD

HANDICAP (2-Y-O: £2,500) (10 runners)  
3.50 Canon Kyle, 4.25 Miss Aragon, 5.00 Persian Fantasy, 5.50 Crept Out, 6.25 Ventiquattrologi, 6.50 Stapleton, 7.25 Persian Fantasy, 7.50 Crept Out, 8.25 Ventiquattrologi, 8.50 Stapleton.

## Blinkered first time

ABCOOT: 2.00 Blessington, 2.50 Supreme Court, 3.00 Sward, 3.50 Sward, 4.00 Sward, 4.50 Sward, 5.00 Sward, 5.50 Sward, 6.00 Sward, 6.50 Sward, 7.00 Sward, 7.50 Sward, 8.00 Sward, 8.50 Sward, 9.00 Sward, 9.50 Sward, 10.00 Sward, 10.50 Sward, 11.00 Sward, 11.50 Sward, 12.00 Sward, 12.50 Sward, 13.00 Sward, 13.50 Sward, 14.00 Sward, 14.50 Sward, 15.00 Sward, 15.50 Sward, 16.00 Sward, 16.50 Sward, 17.00 Sward, 17.50 Sward, 18.00 Sward, 18.50 Sward, 19.00 Sward, 19.50 Sward, 20.00 Sward, 20.50 Sward, 21.00 Sward, 21.50 Sward, 22.00 Sward, 22.50 Sward, 23.00 Sward, 23.50 Sward, 24.00 Sward, 24.50 Sward, 25.00 Sward, 25.50 Sward, 26.00 Sward, 26.50 Sward, 27.00 Sward, 27.50 Sward, 28.00 Sward, 28.50 Sward, 29.00 Sward, 29.50 Sward, 30.00 Sward, 30.50 Sward, 31.00 Sward, 31.50 Sward, 32.00 Sward, 32.50 Sward, 33.00 Sward, 33.50 Sward, 34.00 Sward, 34.50 Sward, 35.00 Sward, 35.50 Sward, 36.00 Sward, 36.50 Sward, 37.00 Sward, 37.50 Sward, 38.00 Sward, 38.50 Sward, 39.00 Sward, 39.50 Sward, 40.00 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## Three wickets for Maller on Test match debut

# Pakistan struggle as seamers take control

By Alan Lee, Cricket Correspondent

**HEADINGLEY** (first day of five, Pakistan won toss): Pakistan have scored 165 for eight wickets against England

HEADINGLEY tends to have the same effect on Test batsmen as car headlights have on rabbits: the danger is real enough and they cannot coordinate mind and body to avoid it. Pakistan yesterday became the latest victims of the phenomenon as England won the opening round of the critical fourth Cornhill Test match.

Pakistan's score would be a pittance on any other ground, and yet nothing which took place, on a day disjointed by two lengthy breaks for rain, could be termed unexpected. True to character, Headingley has laid on a pitch of no pace and uneven bounce, where the ball has seamed and swung. Add to this the transparent apprehension of the batsmen and you have the familiar local custom of low scores and a potentially early finish.

But for Salim Malik, Pakistan's plight would be extreme. He might have been out first ball and he has been beaten more often than he would care to recall, but he was unbeaten on 57 at the close, some conscientious defence giving way to audacious, pre-ordained aggression.

Neil Maller videred his inclusion by taking three wickets on his first day of Test cricket, maintaining the accurate line for which he was chosen. There were wickets for each of the other three England seam bowlers and, completing a gratifying day for the selectors, three catches at second slip for Graeme Hick.

As ever on this ground, winning the toss was cause for headscratching rather than celebration, and it is a safe bet that there are those in the Pakistan dressing-room who believe Javed Miandad was wrong to bat first. His first

consolation is that Graham Gooch would have made the same decision; his second is that England are unlikely to have conditions any more favourable when they bat today.

After a good deal of agonising, Pakistan included their specialist spin bowler, Mushtaq Ahmed, in an unchanged side. England resisted temptation to follow suit and omitted their, Childs, along with Newport.

Gooch's final exhortation will have concerned the need to bowl straight to exploit the conditions, and his thoughts will have been unprintable when Chris Lewis began the game with two wickets.

For a fine, natural athlete, Lewis has it in him to look unaccountably lethargic. He did so now, in a six-over spell which squandered the new

ball and contrasted sharply with the predatory Maller from the other end. Maller's first ball beat an indiscreet drive from Ramiz, who survived a confident leg-before shout from the second.

This was never likely to be a day for the cavalier Sobail, but at least he played naturally, making 23 out of 34 before tamely dabbling a short ball to slip in Maller's seventh over. Ramiz, as it appalled by his start, retreated into a diffident mood which subsequent batsmen inherited.

The first break for rain was perhaps 15 minutes longer than it should have been, neither the groundstaff nor the umpires displaying much urgency over removing the covers and restarting. It was to be a session of only 55 minutes, but it was a productive one for England, who took

three wickets for 14 before the weather closed in again. Asif Mulla, pushing away from his body with a crooked bat, was bowled by Maller off the inside edge, whereupon Pringle, who would probably take 100 wickets every season if he played here for Yorkshire, took two wickets, and almost a third, in an extraordinary over.

Pringle was troubled all day by his periodical overstepping failing, but at least it contributed to the curiosity of wickets being taken with the first and ninth balls of an over. Ramiz was bowled by an inswinger, two hours of frustration evident, and after Malik had edged his first ball just past second slip, Miandad was caught off bat and pad at short-leg, breaking the modern trend by setting off for the pavilion before he could be given out.

The sluggish pace of the pitch asserted itself once more in the day's final session. Inzamam just could not restrain his instinct to drive, edging Munton to second slip, and Akram, who found his stonemaking neutered, was a picture of misery even before being sacrificed, by Malik, when the batsmen mistakenly felt there was a three to deep mid-wicket against a man celebrating his 39th birthday. Lewis, summoning more life and inducing some ominous variations in bounce, dispatched Moin Khan, caught off the back of his bat, and Maller returned to remove Waqar. But Malik's deliberate acceleration has dominated a ninth-wicket stand of 37 and England will be anxious to strike early this morning, when a full house is likely for what, by normal cricketing standards, is ghastly but compulsive viewing.

John Woodcock, page 32  
Photograph, page 32



Blocking England's advance: Ramiz Raja defends against the bowling of Lewis at Headingley yesterday

### HEADINGLEY SCOREBOARD

Pakistan won toss

#### PAKISTAN: First Innings

	Bats	Runs	Wickets	Extras
Asif Mulla c Atherton b Maller	28	0	5	65
Attempted cut, edged low to first slip				
Ramiz Raja b Pringle	17	0	2	114
Left on short, between bat and pad				
Asif Mulla b Maller	7	0	1	44
Inside edge onto leg stump				
Javed Miandad c Smith b Pringle	6	0	1	18
Off bat and pad to short leg				
Salim Malik not out	57	0	9	168
Inzamam-ul-Haq c Hick b Munton	5	0	1	26
Edged outswinger knee-high to second slip				
Waqar Younis c Gooch b Lewis	12	0	1	53
Salim Malik b Lewis	2	0	0	15
Leading edge to second slip				
Waqar Younis c Hick b Maller	6	0	1	21
Irregular edge chest high to second slip				
Mushtaq Ahmed not out	6	0	0	43
Extras (b 1, lb 2, w 7, nb 14)				24
Total (8 wickets, 288 mins, 68 overs)				165

Agob Javed to bat.  
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-34 (Ramiz 6), 2-54 (Ramiz 17), 3-60 (Javed 6), 4-68 (Salim 5), 5-60 (Salim 9), 6-111 (Salim 24), 7-117 (Salim 27), 8-128 (Salim 28).  
BOWLING: Lewis 16-3-31 (w 2), 6-4-19-0, 10-3-25-1; Maller 19-7-53-3 (nb 2), 13-5-32-2, 9-2-23-1; Pringle 17-5-41-2 (nb 10), 14-4-38-2, 3-2-3-0; Munton 9-3-19-1 (nb 3) (one spell); Gooch 6-3-11-0 (w 2), 6-3-7-0, 1-0-4-0.

INTERMEDIATE SCORES: Rain stopped play 12.05-2.29pm. Lunch 36-1 (Ramiz 9, Mulla 6), 15 overs, 50.59 mins, 20.5 overs, RSP 3.28-4.20pm. Tea 69-4 (Salim 5, Inzamam 6), 27 overs, 101.180 mins, 41.2 overs, 150.384 mins, 61.3 overs.

ENGLAND: G A Gooch, I A J Stewart, M A Atherton, R A Smith, D I Gower, G A Hick, M R Ramprakash, C C Lewis, D R Pringle, N A Maller, T A Munton.  
Umpires: M J Kilchen and K E Palmer

## Dancing the soft-shoe shuffle

FROM DAVID MILLER IN BARCELONA

THE Olympic Games are about winners and losers. There is unlikely to be a more spectacular loser than Nike, the American shoe and apparel manufacturer whose \$20 million worldwide television advertising campaign, built around Dan O'Brien, collapsed in ruins when the decathlon world champion failed to qualify for the American team.

Almost as painful was the blow to the Japanese firm Mizuno when its celebrated hero Carl Lewis, on a personal \$1.7 million contract, failed to take his place as 100 metres world record holder; he will of course take part in the long jump. The war between advertisers over the next fortnight, and especially between shoe manufacturers, will be as intense as anything between sports competitors.

The medal rostrum for the financial year 1990-1 saw Nike take the gold with a gross turnover of \$3.5 billion. Pole-vaulter Sergey Bubka and sprinter Michael Johnson are among its endorsement clients. In second place was Reebok (US) with \$2.9 billion, and relegated to third place was the formerly dominant giant, Adidas (Germany), at \$2.6 billion. Some way behind

came the Japanese company Asics, from whom Liz McColgan collects £30,000 a year, on \$1.2 billion. Puma (\$60,000 a year to Linford Christie), Mizuno and Diadora were well below the billion mark.

Stephen Rubin, the British head of the vast Pentland Group and the new owner of Adidas, has promised to mount an all-out campaign to regain the position once commanded by the late Horst Dassler, whose company could claim the allegiance of almost any nation, world championship team or individual world name.

Yet whereas Horst Dassler and his front-line sales representatives, such as John Boulter, the former British athlete based in France, knew

every principal sports official and competitor in the world on first name terms, now the Adidas organisation has no such inside track and Boulter has switched allegiance to Reebok, which has the contract with the US Olympic committee for the entire team to appear in its ceremonial gear, ie at the opening ceremony and medal presentations. Whether Magic Johnson and his basketball colleagues will do so, given their multi-dollar counter-contracts, remains to be seen.

Outside the American professional basketball league, the richest shoe contract in history has been signed by Jim Courier, from tennis, with Nike, for a minimum of \$4 million a year over five years. Andre Agassi may well sur-

pass that figure following his Wimbledon victory. Is it a surprise that track athletes are tempted to reach for drugs?

The spikes treadmill, if that is the word, began back in 1968, at the Grenoble Winter Games, dominated by Jean Claude Killy, and the Mexico City Summer Games, the commercial potential now opened up by television. Alpine and track stars were to be seen removing their skis and shoes following victory and waving them in front of the cameras. Avery Brundage, the American president of the International Olympic Committee, suffered apoplexy, and Karl Schranz, the Austrian skier, was subsequently and historically suspended from the 1972 Winter Games. That incident was the turning point in the trend towards professionalism, assiduously nurtured by Dassler.

The decline of Adidas since the death of Dassler has been rapid. Under inefficient management, Dassler's four sisters, owners of one of the world's largest private companies with his son and daughter, were panicked into selling cheaply to Bernard Tapie. In barely two years, Tapie resold for a profit of \$100 million.

wards. In 1986, the year of the Fina award, they won all but three of the 16 world championship titles. One of those, the 800 metres freestyle, went to Astrid Strauss, who was banned in May after testing positive for steroids.

He doesn't make a fortune, but certainly a good living. Say around \$200,000 a year. "In the past, swimmers have been exhausted economically before they have been exhausted physically," he said. "There is a lot of money in the Olympic Games, and it is right that athletes get a part of it."

Words change their meanings as the world itself changes. These days, amateur means sloppy, half-baked, uncommitted. Professional means serious, effective, purposeful. Amateur is a gibe; professional is a compliment. "It is very much a job. Swimming is what I do," Biondi

said. "I approach swimming like any other professional, an athlete, a lawyer, a businessman."

Sport is changing even as we watch it. We have the craziness of the Dream Team, the American basketball millionaires, but sport after sport is undergoing a quieter revolution. Money is exploding into basketball; it has entered most other Olympic sports more slowly and subtly, but just as unstoppably. And money is the sort of stuff that changes everything it touches. Grown-up swimmers is just the start of it.

Money is not compulsory: it is simply an available option. Janet Evans, another American swimmer, won three golds

## Johnson stays away from Games village

FROM JOHN GOODBODY IN BARCELONA

BEN Johnson arrived here on July 8 but has still not checked in to the Olympic village as part of the Canadian team.

The sprinter's whereabouts is a mystery, particularly since there is speculation that he is again linked up with Charlie Francis, his former adviser, who was banned for life from holding an official coaching job in Canadian athletics. In 1989 Francis admitted that he had provided Johnson with

banned substances and sometimes injected him before the Seoul Games, where Johnson was stripped of his Olympic title and world record after testing positive for anabolic steroids.

Johnson's one public appearance in the last three weeks has been as part of the Canadian relay squad that ran on July 16 in the grand prix in Nice, setting a Canadian record of 38.26sec.

A Canadian team spokeswoman said: "Ben has not yet arrived in the village. Officially he does not have to present himself until next Wednesday, two days before his first event. We believe he is in Barcelona but we do not know where."

Describing himself as an interested observer, Francis predicted Johnson's times in each Olympic trials race to within 100th of a second.

Among the drugs administered to Johnson by Francis or Dr Jamie Asaphan was Human Growth Hormone, which still cannot be identified with certainty by laboratories.

Money is not compulsory: it is simply an available option. Janet Evans, another American swimmer, won three golds

in Seoul, but has not made a cent. "I just wanted to go back to school," she said. "I couldn't handle it at 15. I didn't cash in and I don't regret it one bit."

However, she too is back at the Olympics, and she may well feel different about the telly this time. Only may. "I just want to go out and swim," she said. "I don't ever want to have the attitude 'look at me'."

She talks about getting on with her life and getting her degree after the Games. "I'm going to take a break and think about things." But making a little money and staying in the sport are no longer mutually exclusive options.

Swimming is a little bit saner and a little bit more grown-up as a result.



Francis interested

## Grown-ups happy taking a dip in the cash pool

SIMON BARNES IN BARCELONA

EVERY year, it seems, swimmers look older, which makes a nice change from policemen and tennis players. This is because they are older. The Olympic swimming events this year will feature real grown-ups.

The top swimmer at the last Olympics was Matt Biondi, who won five golds. He is back at the Games this time around. "Hopefully I will be able to walk away from the pool and I say I gave it my best shot," American swimmers always talk like that.

But the point is that Biondi is back. Older, more experienced, more grown-up. Mark Spitz won seven golds in 1972, and that was his last Olympics. These days, they go

back. The average age of the American men's swimming team was around 21 in Los Angeles and Seoul; this year it is 23.85. There is only one teenager in the men's squad.

Has swimming discovered some magic substance that wipes out teenage burn-out? Is there some glorious stuff that conquers the tedium of training for six hours every day? There most certainly is. Money, they call it.

The end of amateurism has changed the game completely, at least for the elite. Spitz had to leave his sport to cash in. These days, the organisation, US Swimming, pays its swimmers. Biondi was also involved in a profitable series of match races, one on one, a

neat gimmick to make swimming a little sexier.

He also promotes swimming cozzies and mineral water and cool shades. This is not exactly new territory, but the difference is that Biondi can do it, rake in the lolly and say in sport. Businessman, he describes himself proudly.

He was working well on the self-promotion yesterday, talking to the press with the good manners and massive self-confidence you always find in these college-educated professional athletes. "I have a therapist, who has helped me a lot, mainly to keep a positive perspective."

He doesn't make a fortune, but certainly a good living. Say around \$200,000 a year. "In the past, swimmers have been exhausted economically before they have been exhausted physically," he said. "There is a lot of money in the Olympic Games, and it is right that athletes get a part of it."

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Money is not compulsory: it is simply an available option. Janet Evans, another American swimmer, won three golds



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# LIFE & TIMES

FRIDAY JULY 24 1992

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comes up with  
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3

## The three Rs: readin', 'ritin' and rock

Caitlin Moran is your average, normal teenager — educated at home, voracious reader, published author at 17. OK, maybe she's more the ideal teenager

Caitlin Moran, aged 17 and a quarter, publishes her first book this week: unusual in a world where the young are known more for their expertise with the spray-can than with the pen. But then she is a most unusual young woman.

I first met her when she was 12 and known as Tatty. Dillons bookshops ran an essay contest for young readers: the subject was Why I Like Books, and most entrants began with pious statements such as: "I have always loved reading, for as long as I can remember..." But not Tatty. Her essay was called: "Starting Me Reading — Who Dunnit?" Of course it was all Mrs Boden's fault. She was the first-year infant teacher who introduced me to the world of Jip, the Big Black Rat. Eureka! I could read!

The judges, of whom I was one, liked her quirky and original style and her enthusiasm for E Nesbit and Jane Eyre and Ballet Shoes; Douglas Adams, Spike Milligan and The Naked Lunch. And where the entry form said "Name of school", she wrote: "I am educated at home by my mum."

The Morans, it transpired, had deschooled their six children, which is all the more remarkable considering there are now eight young Morans living with their parents in a three-bedroom council house in Wolverhampton. Caitlin's novel, *The Chronicles of Narnia* (anag: Moran) follows the Narnia family's year from Christmas ("Twas two days after Christmas and all through the house, everyone was bored, including the mouse...") through Easter ("50p worth of chocolate in a cardboard box labelled 'Six pounds please, suckers'") to the summer holidays, abortive trips to the zoo. It is witty and observant, if juvenile; it goes down very well with under-13s.

A bit embarrassing for her now. "It was a good book for a 13-year-old to write," she says, "but a strange one for a 17-year-old to promote."

When she won the essay contest in 1988, she arrived at the prize-giving at London University with her father, John, a musician (drums and keyboards), but she did all the talking, scarcely drawing breath. It was her first visit to London, and the first time she had ever been on a train. Her prize was £250 to spend on books; her towering pile included Maureen Lipman, Victoria Wood, Gerald Durrell, cartoons and guidebooks and a Cranks cookbook.

Had that day changed her life? "Well, it made me think writing was a good thing. It was a good day out: you go on a train, you get interviewed in the paper, and you get a crap lunch of disgusting quiche, they should have shot the caterers," she says. "I thought, writing's for me. So I went home and carried on writing."

In the four years since, she has lost none of her confidence, grown prettier, gained two more siblings, and finished a manuscript weighing about a ton which, initially, she sent to me. It was funny, but ten times too long and completely disorganised. I sent it to a publisher, who wanted to see her, but Mrs Moran was giving birth again and Tatty couldn't go. Instead, she got the *Writers and Artists' Yearbook* from the library, and heeded its advice: "Send your manuscript to the publisher: whose books you enjoy reading."

Transworld, publishers of her hero Terry Pratchett, whose comic fantasies sell in the millions, summoned her at once. "They threw my manuscript down and said: 'We think it's great, but we want you to shorten it and give it a plot.' So I shortened it, but didn't give it a plot: a compromise. The rest is publishing history."

The voice is Victoria Wood doing her adonoidal hairdresser act. Caitlin's tumbling hair is twisted into a topknot cleverly secured with two sharpened pencils. In her book, she is Moran, who is 15 and wants to be effortlessly famous; her attitude to life is "Sod that." The mother in the book is a former 1960s flower child ("wearer of the widest bell-bottoms in England") now Earth Mother extraordinaire, who decides to whisk her brood out of school because "For the first 16 years of a child's life, it's shut in a building that's falling down, un-



"I thought, writing's for me. So I went home and carried on writing": Caitlin Moran on the impetus that winning a couple of young writers' competitions gave her muse

derstaffed, without even a bottle of milk and a soggy straw these days... and then it has to write in books about dull things that have no bearing on life whatsoever."

This is plainly based on Mrs Margaret Moran, who went to the Perse School in Cambridge and Sussex University, and later did a BEd at Wolverhampton poly, when the Morans joined Education Otherwise (for parents educating their children at home), and wrote her thesis about it.

"We just wanted our children with us. If they want certificates later, there's always the Open University," is the Morans' view. It was also a way of avoiding the hell of getting so many children off to school each day, a waste of time and energy. "Mum had to organise so many socks. I told you to organise socks last night. Now you tell me you don't have socks!" There was always a navy knicker crisis, and the lunchboxes on Monday morning would still have Friday's Yo-yo wrapper and a bit of clingfilm in them, and where were the gymshoes? is how Caitlin recalls the morning chaos.

Her mother is "a groovy person, who loves motherhood. She would have done anything else — she doesn't even like leaving the house. She was great at helping me to edit my stuff. I was so precious about every sentence — 'I slaved over that' — and she'd go: 'Bollocks! Would you like it written on your grave?' Supposing someone opened the book and read that sentence first! Take it out!"

As a family the Morans are straight out of a novel. The five daughters' names all begin with C. Caitlin changed her name from Catherine and pronounces it correctly ("CAT-in"). Her siblings are Caroline, 15, Claire, 12, John, 10, Corrin, 8, Cheryl, 5, Jim, 3, and cute little one-month-old Joe.

"We educated ourselves, really. My parents teach the younger ones to read and write, and how to use a

telephone directory and stuff: after that it is up to you. You know where the library is, where the phone is, where books are, how to get information. So you just get on with the things you're interested in, and you're motivated, and don't waste time on things that are supposed to be good for you."

There is no formal pattern to their days: the children walk the dogs to the library and take out books on whatever they like: gardening, physics, karate. Friendly school inspectors visit the house regularly, finding everything satisfactory — books in plenty, five computer terminals. When Caitlin was into calligraphy, one inspector sent her a handwritten letter telling her where to get quill pens and fine parchment.

Without Bunsen burners, logarithms, or the confines of the national curriculum, Caitlin may have small Latin and less Greek, no French and just enough maths to add up a bill: but she is well-read, well-informed, agreeable, unaffected and can amuse adults. She has read a lot of extraneous rubbish about UFOs and satanic possession. "But that was a childish interest: I soon grew out of it."

She studied alternative religions and approved of paganism: "If anyone kills in the name of religion it must be a bad idea. You don't kill for paganism, you just grow trees, which is groovy. The most dangerous thing pagans do is take their clothes off in nippy weather."

As the eldest she was the only one who went all the way through Springdale Juniors before being de-schooled. She felt out of place there, being so bookish, but she especially loved Miss Gillian Anne Rowley, who taught her English and discouraged her from wanting to be an actress or a ballet dancer or Nancy in *Swallows and Amazons*. She must become a writer. So this book is dedicated to her — "I wish you could have seen this" — as Miss

### THE VALERIE GROVE INTERVIEW



Rowley died of breast cancer at the age of 34. "I still can't believe it. She was such a brilliant person."

After her Dillons success she went in for the *Observer's* Young Reporter of the Year and won that too. "You had to report on a news event that had happened locally. Most people wrote about a famous person visiting their town to open a fête. But I wrote about bathing the dogs in the style of a Kate Adie war report. They liked that." They asked for more. So she wrote about how impossible it is for teenagers to rebel any more, "because their parents have done it all before, and rock has been taken over by corporates and is too expensive, and drugs are adulterated, and sex gives you AIDS..."

"But the main thing is cash. Nobody I know of 16 to 18 has any cash. You've either got £7 a week child benefit if you're at school, or a YTS scheme, or a student loan, which you can't live off, and when you leave university you can't get a job and can't repay the loan and start your adult life in debt. This has all been said before. But none of my friends can even afford to take the bus or buy a 70p can of Coke. Commentators may mourn the death of rock 'n' roll but that's

because nobody can afford to buy singles. So you tape it off the radio for free: what else can you do?"

Babysit? "In Wolverhampton", Caitlin says, "the first thing people give up is a night out — five quid for cinema tickets, five quid for the babysitter, two quid for a taxi, no wonder the city grinds to a halt at 11. This is my Ben Elton right-on social commentary — the nation encapsulated by Caitlin Moran aged 17 and a quarter..."

I imagine this lively family of ten in its three-bedroom house with small rooms and thin walls. Caitlin has a room of her own, just big enough for bed, stereo and table; the parents share their bedroom with the two youngest; John sleeps in the cubby hole under the stairs, behind a curtain that everyone uses as a towel; Caroline sleeps in the dining room. Life is noisy. Caitlin describes the shrieks and shouts last weekend as the young ones re-enacted *Batman Returns*. She loves them all, even Claire, the raving beauty: "Looks like Elizabeth Taylor, the cow! I mean violet eyes and perfectly creamy skin and delicately arched eyebrows and thick glossy hair — yeeuch! — and a perfect sense of humour as well, or I'd hate her."

Is it possible to imagine leaving them for a solitary life? "Oh yeah, I can imagine anything — being a plague victim, anything." She would rather like to be able to play music or take a bath late at night without waking anyone. She longs to buy a huge house by the sea for the family, near miles of sand dunes and cliffs. If only some television company would buy her book for a sitcom: "I could easily write it: it's only 25 pages for a half-hour script, unless you've got really complicated camera instructions..."

Or if only her dad (who once worked with David Bowie, and met Jimi Hendrix) could get famous people to sing the brilliant songs he writes (latest titles "Riot City", and "Politics") he could earn millions. Maybe she should write "a megabuster with sex and shopping and lust and betrayal and thousands of pounds in spinoffs." The advance on her book was £1,800. "I bought a television set (we did have one once, but it had to go) and a stereo and car insurance, and that was a grand, just gone."

"But I have only my wits to live on," she breezes. Ned Sherrin's *Loose Ends* on Radio 4 gave her a guest critic spot; Channel 4 summoned her to review a pop video. "I was dead good at reading off autotape. They said: 'Have you done this before?' But I'd been waiting ten years for that moment."

She has also become a music writer for *Melody Maker*, which means free albums and meeting her favourite bands. "Oh wow oh wow." She is addicted to John Peel's programme on Radio 1 and Mark Radcliffe on Radio 5, who play alternative or indie (independent) music: she tried to explain to

'My parents teach the younger ones to read and write, and how to use a telephone directory and stuff: after that it is up to you'

can still mention any book to her and get a sharp and knowing response: from Daisy Ashford's *The Young Visitors* ("A bit queasy: you know she spelt *Visitors* correctly but her editors said that didn't look naive enough?") to the bestselling Gordon Burn novel *Aima Cogan* ("OK, but unconvincing"). Like Sue Townsend, Adrian Mole's creator and another autodidact, she was much influenced by Richard Crompton: "I wanted to be Violet Elizabeth Bott with blonde curly hair and a frilly dress in gross polyester." Her latest passion is Thomas Hardy's *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*, recommended by her friend Matt, "who's only read about four books in his life".

As Derwent May wrote here on Monday, "human beings are by no means natural readers", and bookshops are quiet. But it is the pleasures of reading that make people writers. And non-readers are dull boys, as Caitlin has discovered: "You have an enjoyable evening with a boy, and meet the next day and you think, 'You can't talk, can you?' You really cannot talk about anything! I'm not being horrible, but most people's education limits them to thinking of reading as something they do under duress. They wouldn't ever discuss books for pleasure."

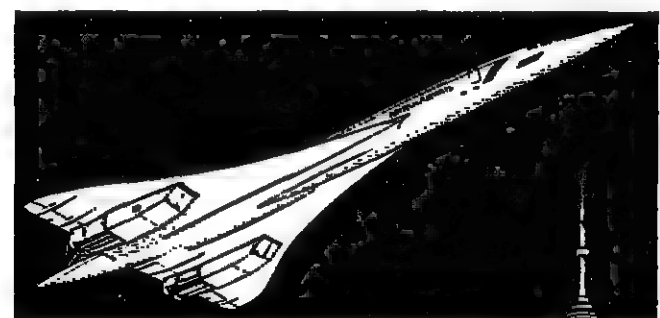
At the end of lunch she turns down coffee. "It's always a disappointment," she says. "It smells so lovely: if only they could get it to taste as good as it smells, by genetic engineering. Bacon's the same. A constant tragic disappointment."

She is writing another novel: working title *Kisses, Dreams and Amphetamines*. "It's hardcore lyrical," she says. "It really is brilliant even if I say so myself."

● *The Chronicles of Narnia* is published by Transworld (£7.99).

### TOMORROW

In Weekend Times: a walking pilgrimage to Mont St Michel



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'Most people's education limits them to thinking of reading as something they do under duress. They wouldn't discuss books for pleasure'

CAITLIN MORAN









# Neighbourhood watch, Delft pattern

**London Galleries:**  
**Richard Cork on**  
**an opportunity to**  
**compare the skills**  
**of Vermeer and**  
**Pieter de Hooch**

In an age of blockbuster surveys and wrist-snapping mega-catalogues, the smallness of the National Gallery's Brief Encounters show is refreshing. By borrowing just one painting by Jan Vermeer from Amsterdam, and hanging it next to a closely related picture by Pieter de Hooch, Christopher Brown invites us to look with intensity at two of the most rewarding genre scenes from the great era of Dutch painting.

Abandoned after a recent vigorous sweeping, a broom lies on the floor of an impeccable courtyard in Delft. The cleaning enables de Hooch to define the patterned geometry of the flagstones with a clarity which Mondrian would surely have relished. But the courtyard is by no means oppressively tidy. The broom-handle stretches into a tangle of plants. And behind them, a ramshackle pole sundered with nails provides support for a makeshift framework, where a plant spreads its leaves.

By juxtaposing domestic order with modest outbreaks of unruly nature, de Hooch wins us over at once. *The Courtyard of a House in Delft* has a documentary directness. We find ourselves gazing, like privileged insiders, at a world normally withheld from anyone except those inside.

A young woman, who may be a maid, takes the hand of the girl in her charge. The child looks up at her guardian with trusting intimacy. While the woman clasps a bowl, the girl holds up her apron. They might both be carrying food for a pet, but the maid's care as she guides the child to the steps takes on a wider resonance. She seems to be encouraging the girl to leave the shelter of the house and explore the courtyard's openness.

Nothing is likely to disturb the child's equilibrium in this immaculate space, though. Hushed and empty, the courtyard is calm enough to induce a meditative mood. And as if to underline the contemplative serenity, de Hooch places above the arch a stone tablet from a suppressed Delft doister. "This is in Satri Jerome's vale," runs the inscription, "if you wish to retire to a realm of patience and meekness. For we must first descend if we wish to be raised."



Contrasting views of life in the town in which they lived: Vermeer's *Street in Delft* (left) and De Hooch's *The Courtyard of a House in Delft*, both circa 1658

As if to declare the full extent of his involvement, he wrote his own initials and the painting's date on a stone at the base of the archway. They foster the notion that the artist himself witnessed this everyday moment in a town where he had lived for six years. Here he produced his finest work, based in the main on interiors of the houses of the prosperous citizens who gave him patronage.

By 1658, when this exceptional canvas was executed, he had also begun painting outdoor scenes. But the National Gallery picture contrasts the expansiveness of the courtyard with an enclosed passage inside. There another woman stands, staring at the sunlit street outside.

She is probably the girl's mother and mistress of the house, for her stance hints at a certain proprietorial satisfaction. While the servant busies herself with the child, this ample figure takes time off to watch the world go by. She may be savouring a sense of contentment.

All the same, by directing her gaze outwards she is removing herself from the limits of her family context. She ponders, perhaps, the largely unfamiliar world beyond her well-scrubbed threshold.

Maybe de Hooch invested this enigmatic figure with a hint of the yearning which impelled him to leave Delft three years later. Amsterdam beckoned, with its greater opportunities for patronage. But the move inaugurated a sad

decline in de Hooch's art, which grew less impressive as his ambitions expanded. He would have been better advised to stay in Delft and concentrate on refining the vision he had developed there, like his contemporary Vermeer. Only a few years younger, and a native of the town, Vermeer may well have been inspired to paint his surroundings by de Hooch's views. He probably executed the small *Street in Delft* soon after 1658.

But Vermeer's innate coolness ensures that he appraises the street and its inhabitants with the detachment of a stranger. He looks across at the houses from the other side of the street, and shows no interest in describing his figures' features. Everyone here is oblivious of the



artist's presence. They seem embedded in their surroundings, and hardly more important to Vermeer than the dilapidated roof-tiles.

For all his apparent objectivity, he takes a quiet delight in depicting this mundane scene with formidable subtlety. Vermeer does not define everything as firmly as de Hooch. The cobbles are reduced to a series of brown wriggles. But from a distance, they look even more persuasive than de Hooch's carefully specified flagstones.

Vermeer is alive to the sensuous texture of everything he paints. Look at the encrusted density of the creeper, or the tiny smear of rust left by a metal ring on the white wall next to the sewing woman.

The virtuosity of his brushmarks are most evident in his handling of brickwork. De Hooch specifies each brick in the house, and his precision is satisfying to behold. But Vermeer opts for a loose, deftly applied shorthand, darting over the surface of the weathered walls with delicate white trails of thinned pigment. He makes this quicksilver play of paint enliven the façades with light.

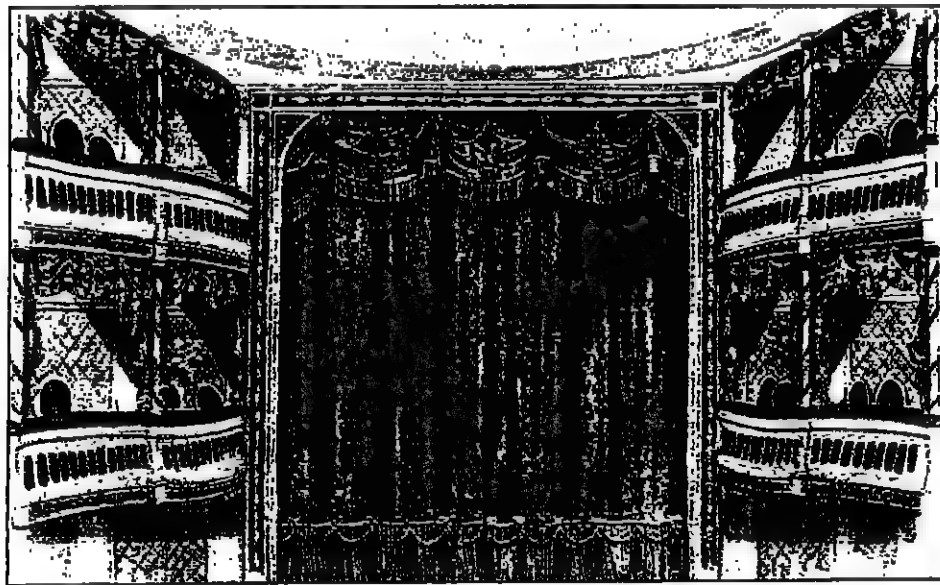
Although Vermeer may have relied on a camera obscura to arrive at his perspectival effects, the device did not turn him into a doggedly exact artist. No scientific appliances led him to set up a counterpoint between the closed black door and the open entrance beside it. Vermeer knew that, over and above their supreme command

of naturalism, his paintings were personal and mysterious.

After a while, *Street in Delft* makes us acutely aware of the interiors lurking behind the shutters and delicately leaded windows punctuating the main frontage. Towards the top, one shutter is missing. But Vermeer presents us with a tantalising black rectangle, emphasising the secrecy of the lives led within these shadowy, impenetrable chambers. They remain as unknowable as the artist himself, scrutinising from a distance and never letting the townsfolk become conscious of his incisive yet gently understanding gaze.

● Brief Encounters at the National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, SW1 (071-839 3321) until August 31.

## Greene light in Piccadilly



As it was in 1884: a design board for the restoration of the Criterion Theatre stage

Sally Greene is on a one-woman crusade to save British theatre. She has restored the Richmond Theatre in Surrey to its original, Frank Matcham splendour at a cost of £4.3 million, bringing it back into operation last October. (The English Shakespeare Company opened there last week.) Now she takes on the West End.

Greene has signed a 55-year contract to rent the Criterion Theatre in Piccadilly Circus. She is going to renovate the theatre, which closed three years ago, and then run it, like Richmond, as a charitable trust. Kenneth Branagh is one of the new trustees, and Greene is hoping that his Renaissance Theatre Company will make the Criterion a London base.

A 38-year-old former actress, whose father has been a partner in the Louis Michael group of West End producers, Greene has given herself four months to restore the interior: the planned reopening is on October 21. So far she has raised less than half the £500,000 that the restoration will cost. "I found at Richmond that you quickly know who to ask, who is on your side, and I know we'll make it," she says.

Lawrence Llewellyn-Bowen, who worked on the Richmond Theatre with Carl Toms, is in charge of restoring the auditorium of the Criterion. The theatre, built in 1874, is a glorious survival of the West End's mid-Victorian golden

**Having re-opened**  
**Richmond Theatre,**  
**Sally Greene tells**  
**Simon Tait her**  
**Criterion plans**

age. According to John Earl, the theatre historian, its only architectural rivals among London theatres are the Old Vic and the Royal Opera House.

Built as a theatre and restaurant by Thomas Verity, who altered the auditorium (the first to be built underground in London) ten years later, it has not been structurally changed since. The Criterion restaurant, next door, is under separate ownership now but is also being restored and reopens in September.

The property company Mountleigh-Sogo owns a "ring-fenced" lease on the theatre. The company chose Greene in preference to at least four West End producers; they also turned down a scheme to put in a permanent laser light show, and another to create an upmarket strip-tease joint.

"I think they liked not only what I wanted to do with it (and I think the Crown Estates, which owns the freehold, were anxious to get it restored), but what I intend to put in it," Greene says. Her aim is for the Criterion to offer a West End stage to good, original drama

from the fringe and the regions. The lack of such a showcase is, according to some commentators, one reason why the West End is currently languishing in the doldrums. Ticket prices will be kept down at Greene's Criterion, with a top price of around £18.

She has recruited Bob Eady, formerly with Andrew Lloyd Webber's company and later with Biddy Hayward, as general manager. The first production is to be *Making it Better*, by James Saunders: well reviewed when it opened in Hampstead last January, yet never given the West End transfer it merited.

"There are too many good plays which deserve a West End showing and would get an enthusiastic audience, but don't get the chance," Greene says. "We intend to give plays a four- or five-month limited West End airing. London's theatres are pretty dull at the moment, but I am not worrying about that. My view is that when you start at the bottom, the only way to go is up."

There will be a collaboration with Richmond, where new plays will have a week's run before switching to the Criterion. Greene hopes to open on Sundays with revue-type presentations, and plans late-night comedy during the week. Even films will be seen there.

"Doing Richmond was such a wonderful thing for me," she says. "The Criterion was an opportunity I could not let pass, and I am loving it."

## GALLERY CHOICE

● **ANTHONY DEVAS:** Devas was commissioned to paint two portraits of Tenby (Dyfed) residents, and for many years afterwards he, his family and friends spent summer holidays there. His wife Nicolette's "second father" Augustus John had been born there. The show evokes the atmosphere of the Devas circle, which included the families of Laurie Lee, John Wain, Norman Hepple and Dylan Thomas.

Tenby Museum and Picture Gallery, Castle Hill, Tenby (0834 842809). Daily 10am-6pm, until early October.

● **LEE MILLER'S WAR:** Surrealism flagged in the second world war because artists suddenly found that the world around them contained ready-made images more fantastic than they could ever invent. The photographer Lee Miller was famous for the surrealist images she produced in the Thirties, when she was closely associated with Max Ernst, Man Ray and Cocteau. In the Forties she became a war correspondent. Also vast photoworks by Genevieve Cadieux, reassembling the human body to hallucinatory effect.

ICA, The Mall, SW1. (071-930 6393). Daily noon-9pm, July 30-August 30. Day membership £1.50.

● **THE STREETS OF LONDON 1895-1928:** H.E. Tidmarsh trained at the National Art Training School, before it became the Royal College of Art, and always seems to have regarded himself as a journeyman artist: in the 1880s he drew more or less anything the editors of *The Graphic* and *The Illustrated London News* wanted. They particularly wanted travel and news pictures, but also there was an insatiable interest in London old and new. In the 200 images in the possession of the Guildhall Library, their very lack of pretension and their journalistic precision of detail make them a wonderfully vivid and direct record of the past.

Museum of London, London Wall, EC2 (071-600 3699). Tues-Sat 10am-6pm, Sun 2-6pm, July 28-Oct 4.

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# Discord among the music therapists

If gentle harmony really does help to soothe the savage breast, why are the consultants playing different tunes?

Victoria McKee reports

Sound and fury are growing over the subject of music therapy, sometimes used by doctors and psychiatrists to help soothe their patients. Consultants who work mostly with the voice disparage those who rely on instruments, and those who treat people with serious disabilities dismiss colleagues who sell their services to jaded City types.

According to Diana Asbridge, the administrator of the Association of Professional Music Therapists, music can help with relaxation and self-expression, or supplement conventional therapies.

And Gary Ansdell, a music therapist at the Marylebone music therapy centre, says: "People are referred to us from doctors in NHS practices, from autistic children to adults with chronic diseases such as cancer." But, he adds, "we do not see music as a therapy that will cure someone who is ill. We work with the part of the patient that is well. It can quicken people — quicken in the ancient sense of making them feel more alive — and make them feel creative and different."

The essence of music therapy, he adds, "is to help people to create their own music. It does not involve passively listening to music. It is an active expression."

Music therapists who are members of Mrs Asbridge's association, or who work at the Marylebone Music Therapy Centre, are all qualified with a degree in music — or in education or psychology — and have attended a postgraduate music therapy course at one of the approved centres, such as the Nordoff, Robbins music therapy Centre or the Guildhall school of music and drama.

But there are numerous "New Age" sound and voice therapists who claim even more dramatic results. Jill Purce, for example, is known, her publicity reads, "for her pioneering work in the spiritual and healing dimension of sound and music." Music, she says, "is a form of bridge between the material and the spiritual world, and the voice is the most powerful bridge."

She is less enthusiastic about the flute playing therapy of Tim Wheatley, a former musician with the Eurhythms, or the drumming of American Indian "medicine



All together now: the brass ensemble at St Mary's Hall school in Brighton — but according to one expert "in the wrong hands, music can be very dangerous. It can cause all sorts of mood changes"

woman" Denise Linn. Ms Purce teaches "a form of Mongolian chanting only done in central Asia. You chant on one note and change the shape of the resonant cavities of the mouth to produce harmonies," she demonstrates. "Our voices tend to be higher than they should be because the vocal cords are tense and tightened," she says in a deep, slightly husky voice. "People's speaking voices deepen after coming to me — no, not in the way Mrs Thatcher's did. With me you find your natural voice."

Ms Purce says that the chants she teaches "help you to tune into yourself." In traditional societies people would sing with their families and would be in tune with their families who would be in tune with their villages. We have lost touch with that. The reason for the meteoric rise in popularity of karaoke, in our society is because

people are desperate to sing and don't realise it," David Baines, an industrial instrument design engineer, attended a residential workshop with Ms Purce in Devon. "It has increased my well-being and charisma," he asserts. "I've been meditating for 13 years, since I was working in the oil industry in Aberdeen, and I hope that this will massage and fine tune my body and my mind. I'm planning to take my wife Joan along to Jill's next workshop."

Ms Purce — who runs weekend Sound in Mind and Body workshops monthly at Regent's College in London for £75 (non residential), claims to help people "with ME, headaches and bodily pain of all kinds" — although she was seemingly unable to help herself when I spoke to her, being laid up with severe back pain.

Chris James, the ebullient Aus-

tralian "ex-monk, rock singer and martial arts expert", who offers workshops that help you to "discover your natural voice" and "sing your stress away", says he has been collecting letters from grateful disciples — "people who say their migraines have gone and their hearing was restored".

Mr James is enthusiastic about the benefits of singing. He even recommends singing in the bath and insists that friends and neighbours will be delighted, never annoyed, by your vocalising once you have discovered your "pure tone".

The pure tone principle he preaches "is much more than breathing, it's when you develop a real understanding of resonance. It goes beyond 60-beat-a-minute heartbeat therapy, or the use of

cadence drumming, which is quite common".

Mr James's countrywoman, Linda Muddiman, uses her body as the main vessel through which "the earthy vibrations of the ancient didgeridoo, drum and flute" are played — yet another variation on the theme.

Clearly there is considerable lack of harmony in the music therapy world.

Mr Ansdell, of the Marylebone music therapy unit, says: "Sound" is the juggernaut going along the Marylebone Road. The whole approach to music therapy is using sound in a meaningful context. There are a lot of people doing these so-called New Age sound therapies in a way that is not very sound."

Michael Endicott, of the Institute for Complementary Medicine, warns: "In the wrong hands, music

therapy can be very dangerous. It can cause all sorts of mood changes." The ICM has had so many approaches from various types of music therapists that it is in the process of considering, Mr Endicott says, "whether to create separate sections of our British register of practitioners for voice therapy, sound therapy and music therapy. We shall be looking at the whole lot of them."

Increasingly, as "alternative" therapies of all sorts are becoming complementary to conventional medicine, there is a recognition that music may have the power to soothe.

Dr Michael Swallow, until his retirement a consultant neurologist at the Royal Victoria Hospital in Belfast, where he still conducts the choir, has recently set up a "music therapy service" in Northern Ireland, because he feels it is so

important. "We have four trained therapists helping children with learning difficulties and multiple handicaps, adults with acute mental illness and elderly patients with dementia," he says.

"Music has something very special to do in helping people with Parkinson's disease," he has found. "Their movement can be normalised through music. I am convinced it is a valuable tool for all sorts of disabilities."

"Theoretically, I don't think it is impossible that music therapy may be restoring damaged neuronal connections — but I don't think anybody is making that claim," he says. "Mostly, it just improves communication. It can be used to draw out emotional feelings in those who can't express them, and as a great relaxation — and that has to be good."

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## Looking out for bowel trouble

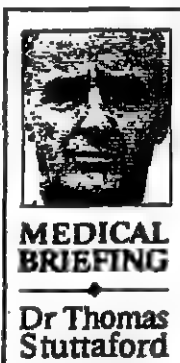
LAST week when all the papers were carrying stories of the Pope's troubles, an octogenarian woman of the type made famous by Sir Osbert Lancaster's cartoons of Maudie Littlehampton leant over a chemist's counter and I heard her whisper to the pharmacist, "Not bad. Eighty-one and this is the first time I've ever needed a laxative." It would be encouraging to report that her shy boast immediately rang alarm bells and she was advised to see a doctor, but instead she was given a bottle of liquid paraffin and strode out into the London sun.

It is difficult to believe that any patient could harbour a tumour the size of an orange in a narrow section of the lower bowel without experiencing any symptoms. The Pope, who had just such a growth, was finally driven to seek medical advice by the pain he experienced, usually a late symptom and one which if the polyp had been more malignant would have been very

worrying. For when patients wait until pain is an important factor the growth is usually large and so well established that surgery is less likely to be successful. Usually patients are aware that all is not well with their colon when they notice bleeding on going to the lavatory (both polyps and cancers bleed easily), a change in their bowel habits, or that they are passing quantities of mucus with their motions.

Polyps in the colon are comparatively common but as many are premalignant and will undergo cancerous change if allowed to grow to any size they should be removed at the first opportunity.

Tumours of the colon, benign or malignant, can affect patients of either sex from any background and at any age; but males are



MEDICAL BRIEFING  
Dr Thomas Stuttaford

affected more often than females, the rich more than the poor, and the average age at diagnosis is between 60 and 65. It is one of the cancers which tends to run in families but as it is more likely to strike in the Bishop's palace than in the shanty town it is assumed that diet as well as a genetic predisposition is an important factor in their development.

Cancer of the large bowel and rectum kills 16,000 patients a year in the United Kingdom, second only to cancer of the lung as a cause of death from malignancy. The tragedy is that although it is a potentially curable disease it is often detected too late: in only 50 per cent of patients it is diagnosed early enough for curative surgery to be possible, and in those who have this surgery only 50

per cent survive for the five years which is considered a cure. If the situation is to change, doctors as well as their patients must develop a greater degree of suspicion and must be prepared to ask peers and prelates as well as lesser mortals embarrassing questions about bowel function; and they must be prepared to dismiss all pleas that it is "only my piles" or "some constipation is to be expected in old age. Isn't it?"

Bleeding piles can all too easily disguise a co-existent tumour and anybody with piles needs periodic examinations to exclude other diseases. A survey from Bristol Royal Infirmary published this week shows that only 40 per cent of men and 30 per cent of women have their bowels opened daily; but even if a daily habit is not for the majority, any change in a person's usual pattern of behaviour, as for instance in the Knightsbridge woman's case, signals the need for consultation and investigations.

It is likely to dent, if not break, their ego by demonstrating medical fallibility and impotence.

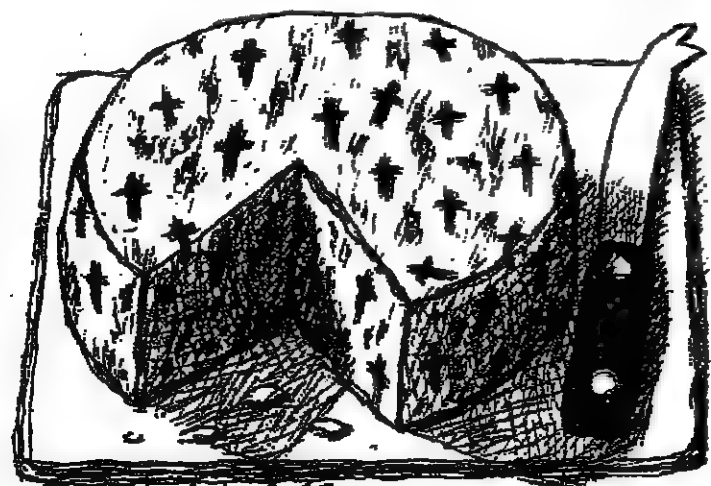
The latest discussion on heart sink patients concerns those women who have unexplained abdominal pain. One group of 20 such women aged between 26 and 73 have had their case histories reviewed. The doctors tried hard but to no avail; the *British Journal of Medical Economics* reported that the 20 saw between them 142 different doctors; 40 per cent had also tried alternative medicine. The conventional doctors had performed hysterectomies on 14 of the 20, had taken the gall bladder out of three and the appendix out of another three, and had carried out 148 other investigations or surgical procedures. The women still had the pain despite the surgery and the doctors, to get their own back, had labelled them heart sink patients.

It is to be hoped that the 14 who had the useless hysterectomies, as they proved to be, were offered hormone replacement therapy (HRT). Patients who have an early hysterectomy, even if the ovaries are not removed, are at risk of suffering all the menopausal symptoms early, including that of heart disease. Recent research from St Mary's Hospital, London, has shown that the standard dose of HRT, and the usual preparations of it, may be inadequate for the younger woman who has had a hysterectomy.

### Sunk without solution

DOCTORS used to hide their feelings about irritating patients even from their colleagues, but now the medical journals are full of reports of "heart sink" patients.

Heart sink patients are those who lower the spirits of the jolliest doctor when they come into the consulting rooms. Doctors like to have their morale boosted by seeing the patients they treat improve, hence any patient who starts with the words "no better, doctor,"



### Soft cheese off the menu

EDWINA CURRIE would appear to have sacrificed her ministerial life in vain. Recent figures show that the overall number of all forms of food poisoning is 25 per cent higher than last year, and that those due to the strains of salmonella usually found in eggs or chicken meat have increased by 88 per cent in the past 12 months.

Mrs Currie is showing an interest in European politics but she should beware as the French have their food problems too. No sooner had the *British Medical Journal* published a report on Listeriosis which implied that although British standards of hygiene were improving this did not necessarily apply to continental food, than the Foreign Office issued a warning to the eight million Britons who visit France annually. It seems that locally made French pâté may be delicious, and that the soft cheeses such as camembert, brie and roquefort may smell enticing enough to tempt a prince (the Prince of Wales is a great advocate of French cheeses), but they have killed 29 people in France this year.

The odd feature of Listeriosis poisoning is not how common it is but how rare given that the organism responsible, *Listeria monocytogenes*, is found in over 50

## Offering the hand of help

An operation to create "new" fingers for children is posing ethical dilemmas

course, turn into a finger. Its length will be the same as if it were still attached to the foot, though it is likely to become stronger through use. "You will never get quite the same function as a finger, but you do get movement and sensation, so that you can grasp as well as pinch," he says.

The effect on the foot is less drastic than might be expected. The toe is removed so neatly that at a casual glance its absence is barely noticeable. Some of Mr Kay's patients wear open-toed sandals and nobody notices they are a toe short.

Technically, Mr Kay is now sure that he can do the job. The more

difficult question, he says, is whether it should be done at all, and assessing the results afterwards in a calm and detached spirit.

A key member of the team is Eileen Bradbury, a psychologist who counsels parents. "It's a very difficult decision for them," she says, "unlike any decision they have made before. They are often very upset about the child, and worried at the thought of an operation. I show them pictures and videos, explain the procedure, so that when they see the doctors they already understand. They are always discouraged from making an immediate decision."

Some parents say that their children have no problem getting along with only one functioning hand. For babies, this is true: "Up to the age of three or four, they can achieve as much as any child. But when they come to riding bikes, dressing themselves, feeding themselves, then the difficulties begin," Mr Kay says.

Perhaps it is his own childhood experience which makes him reluctant to claim huge success for his techniques. "We shan't really know if we are helping these children until they grow up and we can ask them," he says. "Everyone is impressed by a technical achievement, but it will be many years before we know if it is the right thing to have done."

NIGEL HAWKES

MONSOON  
SALE  
NOW  
ON

The result is never a beautiful hand: some children, he admits, can be left with a hand that looks a little like a lobster's claw. At Leeds the results are assessed by an independent panel, which has generally concluded that the hand after the operation looks slightly better than it did before. In any case, most people are more concerned with function than appearance.

Mr Kay quotes the case of an eight-year-old girl who had only one finger on one hand. By transplanting a toe she was provided with a thumb, and within months was able to dress herself for the first time. "She is very pleased about it, extremely positive," he says, "but she still has to go through the awkward period of adolescence."

A transplanted toe will not, of











# When cause becomes pending

# Civil self-incrimination privilege

**Arab Monetary Fund v Hashim and Others (No 4)**  
Before Lord Justice Fox, Lord Justice Nourse and Lord Justice Woolf  
[Judgment July 17]

For the purposes of rule 9 of Order 4 of the Rules of the Supreme Court, a cause or matter became "pending" on the issue of the originating process.

The Court of Appeal said in dismissing, in a reserved judgment, an appeal by Mr Jamal Othman Stephan, a resident of the State of Texas, from the refusal by Mr Justice Hoffmann ([1992] 1 WLR 553) of an application to set aside an order for, *inter alia*, the renewal of a writ issued by the Arab Monetary Fund.

LORD JUSTICE NOURSE said that the judge had dismissed an application by Mr Stephan to set aside an order for the renewal of a writ made by him on June 15, 1990, an order made by the master on June 14, 1991 under Order 11, rule 1(1)(c) leave for service on Mr Stephan out of the jurisdiction and also the service itself.

Mr Stephan contended that the judge's refusal to set the service aside proceeded on an error of law, further or alternatively, on a single error of principle in the exercise of his discretion.

On December 8, 1989 the judge

had ordered two actions commenced by the fund, the main action and the secondary action, to be consolidated. Mr Stephan was a defendant to the secondary action, but not to the main action.

When the order for consolidation was made, the writ in the secondary action had not been served on him or on any of the other defendants to that action. He contended that the secondary action was therefore not "pending" and that the order was on that ground invalid.

If the order was invalid so that the secondary action retained its separate existence, it could not be said that "the claim is brought against a person duly served within or out of the jurisdiction" within Order 11, rule 1(1)(c) and Mr Stephan's application to set aside the service had to succeed.

Order 4, rule 9(1) provided: "Where two or more causes or matters are pending in the same division... the court may order those causes or matters to be consolidated..."

Immediately following the rule in *The Supreme Court Practice* 1991 there was a note: "There is a discretion to consolidate pending actions, i.e. actions in which the writ has been served." (The *Helleslea* [1982] 7 PD 57) and in which judgment has not yet been obtained and satisfied."

The *Helleslea* Sir Robert Phillimore declined to consolidate two cross-actions between the owners of two vessels which had been involved in a collision, on the

ground that the writ in one of the actions had not been served.

Sir Robert Phillimore must be taken to have been applying the practice of the Admiralty Court. His Lordship therefore agreed with the judge that *The Helleslea* could have no application to Order 4, rule 9, which had to be construed on its own merits.

Mr Serota referred to *inter alia*, *Dresser UK Ltd v Falcongate Freight Management Ltd* ([1992] 2 WLR 319) on the meaning of "pending". In that case the Court of Appeal held that, for the purposes of article 22 of the Brussels Convention on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters, incorporated into English law by the Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments Act 1982, proceedings became "definitively pending" when the writ was served.

All three members of the court made it clear that they were interpreting the expression "definitively pending" only for the purpose of the provision which was before them. They recognised that for other purposes, proceedings might become "pending" on the issue of the originating process.

In the present case, their Lordships were concerned with a rule regulating the practice of the courts within a single jurisdiction. It was not the leaning of the courts to restrict procedural powers which might be useful to them unless the working of the rules or the interests of justice required it.

Here, the utility of a wide power, the inconveniences of a narrow one and the absence of injustice were more than adequately demonstrated by Mr Justice Hoffmann (at p559A-D). In holding that he had power to make the consolidation order the judge did not err in law.

Mr Serota further argued that the effect of the order for consolidation and the subsequent service out was that the limitation period stopped running against the fund on July 10, 1989, the date on which the writ in the secondary action was issued; whereas if the order for consolidation had not been made, the fund would have had to join Mr Stephan as an additional defendant to the main action, in which event, by virtue of Order 15, rule 8(4), see *Keramat v Hansel* ([1987] AC 189), the limitation period would not have stopped running against the fund until June 22, 1991, the date of service on Mr Stephan.

Thus, it was said that the fund gained the benefit of almost two years of the limitation period and that, in allowing it to retain that benefit, the judge erred in principle in the exercise of his discretion.

Lord Justice Woolf and Lord Justice Fox agreed.

Solicitors: Proctor & Gillingham, Freshfields.

**A. T. & T. Steel Ltd and Another v Tully and Another**  
Before Lord Templeman, Lord Griffiths, Lord Ackner, Lord Goff of Chieveley and Lord Lowry  
[Speeches July 20]

The privilege against self-incrimination exercisable in civil proceedings was an ancient and venerable survival from the past. It was not to be carried out by its abolition or abridgement, as had occurred in a number of statutes.

The courts were entitled to substitute some present protection in place of the privilege against self-incrimination, providing that such protection could properly be considered as adequate.

The House of Lords so held by a majority. Lord Griffiths dissented only on the proposed order, allowing an appeal by the plaintiffs, A. T. & T. Steel Ltd and Abbey Business Consultants Ltd from an order of the Court of Appeal (Lord Donaldson of Lynton, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Neill and Lord Justice Buxton-Stones) ([The Times November 18, 1991] [1992] 1 QB 315) dismissing an appeal by two of the defendants in the action, Mr Arthur Hugh Tully and Mrs Margaret McConnell Tully, from an order dated August 20, 1991, of Mr Justice Wright.

On an application of Mr and Mrs Tully, the judge had set aside proceedings in which the plaintiffs, A. T. & T. Steel Ltd and Abbey Business Consultants Ltd, sought disclosure of all documents and information relating to the assets, in particular such documents as were referred to in a schedule and all sums representing or derived from those assets and (b) to exhibit copies of all documents relating to the assets, in particular such documents as were referred to in a schedule.

Paragraph 33 of that order provided: "No disclosure made by [the order] shall be used as evidence in the prosecution of the offence alleged to have been committed by the person required to make that disclosure or by any spouse of that person."

Mr Michael Tugendhat, QC and Mr Richard Spearman for the plaintiffs; Mr Alan Rawley, QC and Jeremy Gibbons for the defendants.

LORD TEMPLEMAN said that the plaintiffs' claim was based on allegations of a complicated fraud said to have been perpetrated by Mr Tully in conspiracy with Mrs Tully and with some or all of the defendants.

By a contract dated April 1, 1988, Wessex Regional Health Authority engaged Abbey to provide computer services. At that time Abbey was controlled by Mr

and Mrs Tully and their family settlement trustees. By a written agreement dated May 26, 1988, Steel agreed to buy the entire share capital of Abbey and its subsidiary companies for £2,550,000. Mr Tully remained as a prominent part in its management.

In 1991 Wessex suspected that they had been and were being swindled by Abbey and in particular by Mr Tully and certain employees of Wessex and Abbey and others. The alleged swindle took the form of charging Wessex for computer services which had not been rendered and double charging for services which had been rendered by a multiplication of invoices and false entries. The sums involved were suspected to run into millions of pounds.

A police investigation followed and a number of people, including Mr Tully, were arrested and questioned but so far no charges had been laid. The plaintiffs carried out their own investigations and, by the present proceedings, alleged a large commercial fraud.

Mr Tully was in effect saying that if he disclosed his dealings with his assets or the monies of Wessex and Abbey and if he furnished copies of the documents relating to those dealings he would be providing evidence which might assist the police to prosecute him for the crime of embezzlement.

The privilege against self-incrimination exercisable in civil proceedings was an ancient and venerable survival from the past when the court directed the production of relevant documents and required the defendant to specify his dealings with the plaintiffs' property or money.

Parliament had recognised, in a piecemeal fashion, that such privilege was profoundly unsatisfactory when no question of ill-treatment or dubious confessions was involved: see section 31 of the Theft Act 1968, section 72 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988, section 434 of the Companies Act 1985, section 291 of the Insolvency Act 1986 and section 2 of the Criminal Justice Act 1987.

However, Parliament had not abolished the privilege. Thus Mr Tully would be entitled to rely on it privilege if, but only if and so far as Buckley's order would provide evidence against him in a criminal trial. In order to make the exercise of the privilege unnecessary that order included paragraph 33.

The Crown Prosecution Service was informed of the order made by Mr Justice Buckley including paragraph 33 and was asked whether it wished to intervene in the hearing before the Court of Appeal or otherwise make representations in the appeal.

By a letter dated October 23, 1991, the CPS stated, *inter alia*, that the condition would only apply to disclosure made in compliance with the order sought and would not prevent the CPS or the police utilising the material held or other material obtained independently of the present proceedings. It, therefore, did not seek to be heard.

In those circumstances, compliance with Mr Justice Buckley's order, subject to the safeguards in paragraph 33 would not create for Mr Tully any real danger that he would be prejudiced in criminal proceedings by his compliance.

LORD GRIFFITHS said that he had considerable doubts about the wisdom of the order proposed. Criminal fraud had on a vast scale had emerged as a threat to the financial health of the community. Those who committed these crimes must be pursued most vigorously under the criminal law. If they were allowed to get away with it others would take encouragement to follow their example.

Criminal fraud was notoriously difficult to establish and the evidence required to do so needed careful and skilled assessment. His Lordship did not know what the letter was written by or with the direct authority of either the DPP or the Director of the Serious Fraud Office.

It was only in such circumstances that his Lordship would feel assured that the matter had received consideration at the highest level and that there was no risk that the criminal law would be impeded.

LORD ACKNER accepted that if the privilege against self-incrimination was to be abolished or abridged, then that had to be done by Parliament, as had occurred in a number of statutes.

Their Lordships were not here invited to abolish or abridge the

privilege. It remained wholly intact. Its invocation was much rendered superfluous.

The terms of paragraph 33 of the order, coupled with the written response of the CPS, prevented the material provided in compliance with the order being used as evidence in the prosecution of any offence alleged to have been committed by the defendants.

His Lordship would allow the appeal on the ground that the courts were entitled to substitute some different protection in place of the privilege against self-incrimination, providing that such protection could properly be considered as adequate protection.

His Lordship rejected the submission made to the Court of Appeal that so long as the terms of paragraph 33 had been brought to the notice of the prosecution authorities they would be unable to adduce in a criminal court evidence disclosed in compliance with the order.

Not only must the prosecuting authorities have notice of the proposed order but they must unequivocally agree not to make use, directly or indirectly, of material disclosed as a result of compliance with the order.

It must remain entirely a matter for the discretion of the prosecuting authorities as to whether they were in a position to and were prepared to give an assurance. Without such assurance the court would not be able to provide a substitute protection which was adequate.

LORD GOFF agreed.

LORD LOWRY emphasised that the present decision of the House did not represent a breakthrough in relation to the principle against self-incrimination.

It was a decision on its own facts in the light of that principle. Therefore, if reform of that principle was desirable before the decision, it was still needed in several respects which had already been recognised.

Solicitors: Taylor Joyson Garrett, Lawrence Graham for Dutton Gregory & Williams, Eastleigh.

## Anti-suit injunctions most exceptional

**Arab Monetary Fund v Hashim and Others (No 6)**  
Before Mr Justice Hoffmann  
[Judgment July 14]

An injunction to restrain proceedings in a foreign jurisdiction, an anti-suit injunction, should be granted only in very narrowly restricted circumstances.

Generally speaking, the foreign judge was in the best position to decide whether proceedings in his own court should be stayed or allowed to proceed.

The circumstances of the instant case were not such that an injunction was necessary to protect the jurisdiction of the English court.

Mr Justice Hoffmann so held in the Chancery Division in dismissing an interlocutory application by the plaintiff company in proceedings begun in 1988 against Jawad Mahmoud Hashim and others which would restrain him, his wife and son from prosecuting an action in California against Mr al Hashim, who had made an affirmation on

his behalf at an early stage of the proceedings.

Mr Charles Flint for the plaintiff; Mr Hugo Page for Dr Hashim, his wife and son.

MR JUSTICE HOFFMANN said the action was begun by writ issued on December 5, 1988, and on the same day the plaintiff applied for a *Mareva* injunction against Dr Hashim to freeze his assets.

That was supported by a lengthy affirmation by the employee, Mr al Hashim, who was the chief internal auditor. He had since resigned and emigrated to California where he now practised as an accountant.

On October 22, 1991, Dr Hashim and his wife and son began proceedings against him by complaint in the Los Angeles County Superior Court, the essence of the complaint being that Mr al Hashim's affirmation was false and malicious and part of a conspiracy to ruin Dr Hashim and his family.

In these circumstances, the plaintiff wanted an injunction to restrain Dr Hashim, his wife and

son from prosecuting the action in California until after the conclusion of the English trial.

However, an action to restrain proceedings in a foreign jurisdiction should normally be granted only in very narrowly restricted circumstances.

Generally speaking, as a matter of comity and common sense, the foreign judge was in the best position to decide whether it was just and equitable that proceedings in that court should be stayed or allowed to proceed.

There were cases where an injunction might be needed to protect the jurisdiction of the forum or to prevent a litigant from evading its important public policies, but when the question was simply one of justice between the litigants, uninfluenced by differences of public policy, the normal assumption was that the English court had no superiority over a foreign tribunal in knowing what justice required.

The plaintiff had said that the action in California against Mr al Hashim was an interference with

the English court's jurisdiction by intimidating a potential witness.

At present, there had been no final determination of the merits of the proceedings either in the United Kingdom or in the United States.

The question was whether the injunction was necessary to enable justice to be done in England to safeguard the general jurisdiction of the English court.

On the evidence, his Lordship was not satisfied that any such anti-suit injunction was needed.

Whether the Californian proceedings should be stayed or should proceed did not raise any question which could not equally and more appropriately be decided in California.

The English court, while ready to provide any information or assistance the Californian court might request, should not do so pre-empting its decision. The plaintiff's application would therefore be dismissed.

Solicitors: Freshfields; Landau & Scanlan.

## Identity warning

**Regina v Duncan**

Where the issue in a case was one of identity, a judge had to take care to give the conventional warning to the jury in respect of a defendant's failure to give evidence, particularly where a co-accused had given evidence, since the jury might well think that in some way strengthened the identification evidence.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Stuart-Smith, Mr Justice Leonard and Mr Justice Wright)

so stated on July 2 in allowing an appeal by Nigel Victor Duncan against his conviction in February 1992 at Peterborough Crown Court (Judge Wild and a jury) of burglary.

LORD JUSTICE STUART-SMITH said that a judge must lead a jury to be careful in directing the jury on any identification evidence. It might be that a jury that rejected the alibi might think that fact supported the identification evidence.

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**Class I:** Cronin P R; Hall J A; Hardy C  
Harrison K A; Healey C V; Mitchell  
A J; Nott M J; Smith J M; Woodford P  
Harrison J D

**Class II:** Dwyer D; Fleming E M;  
Hamilton K E; Philip C A; Phillips C  
Hill E; Hsieh K; Booth I; Denry E Z

**Human Geography with  
Geography**

**Class I:** Dwyer D; Aussen C; Graham S J;  
Jarvis J K; Reilly T R; Wright S G

**Class II:** Dwyer D; Dawson R J; Foran P J;  
Gordon D J; Hume J; Jones J M;  
Kemp R K; Morgan R A; Murray I

**Industrial Mathematics**

**Class I:** Dwyer D; Ferguson K D; Mitchell  
L T

**Information Technology and  
Human Factors**

**Class II:** Dwyer D; O'Connor D N  
Gordon D J; Phipps B A;  
Greenwood H; Kelling S; Smith R J

**Information and Computing  
Studies**

**Class II:** Dwyer D; Foo S C; Pinnitt M A  
Gordon D J; Jones D K; Murrin M

**Information and Library  
Studies**

**Class II:** Desmond S E M  
Gordon D J; Doody L; Trivette D J;  
Kawidzinski D J; Pickering H; Pryor B;  
Rosen K H

**Class III:** Dwyer D; Anderson G R;  
Barnes J; Breen D J; Bourdieu S J; Mackay  
L J; Marsh S J

**Information and Library Studies  
and Geography**

**Class II:** Dwyer D; Brown K  
Hill E; Wilkison C R

**Information and Library Studies  
and Social Sciences**

**Class II:** Marshall C  
Dwyer D; Williams S F

**Management Sciences**

**Class I:** Henderson J L; Redding T G;  
Festigne L F

**Class II:** Dwyer D; Baxendale L; Birch D  
Hewson A D; Hurvill H M; Duke R  
Stewart D A; Carruth A L; Hornejarvis  
J P; Jones D K; Macdonald S;  
Dwyer D; O'Rourke D; Pinnitt C; Sower A  
Swanwell P R; Taylor A J

**Class III:** Dwyer D; Brown K  
Fitzpatrick M J; Hill J R; Hirst G D;  
Henderson G S; Stinson M T; Smith C

**Mathematics**

**Class I:** Bird N J; Mella K A; Webber N

**Class II:** Dwyer D; Harrington K R;  
Hutchinson M J; Jones D K;  
Shepherd K A; Storey S P; Winter A J;  
Woodward M J

**Class III:** Dwyer D; Allen J J; Dewar G T;  
Hill C R; Holmes A J; Howitt B J;  
Kendley M J; Smith A

**Class IV:** Brown B W; Henry S J

**Mathematics and Computation**

**See HULL D**

**Class I:** Dwyer D; Jenkins L J; Kalar S;  
Kasson L C; Wright M P

**Class II:** Dwyer D; Chard P; Edmonds T J  
Hill E; Sanderson T

**Mathematics with Economics**

**Class I:** Bowater R J

**Class II:** Dwyer D; Simmonds E M A

**Class III:** Dwyer D; Fremlinger N A;  
Gibbeli R; Harris K L; McMahon A M  
Hill E; Hume J R; Gwynn J A

**Medical and Pharmaceutical  
Chemistry**

**Class I:** Taylor A M

**Class II:** Dwyer D; Birch C J; Davey M;  
Hartling S A; Hawkes E; Hocking J P;  
Hoskins J A; Jones D K; Macdonald S;  
Dwyer D; Huxes D E; Macleary S P;  
Siddall R; Tudor I L; Willoughby I R  
Class III: Bailey J J; Clark M P

**Physical Education and Sports  
Science**

**Class I:** Latt J D; Tingerhough H C

**Class II:** Dwyer D; Adams D M; Barlett R  
C; Begg R; Berris R S; Cooch R H;  
Gamble D J; Gwynn J A; Siewan B J;  
Lyle S A; Richards K S; Swain A J;  
Wentch J

**Class III:** Dwyer D; Aston M; Charnery K S;  
Hawwell P J; Howarth L L; Keady S D;  
Mackay J; Smith J R; McCauley A J;  
O'Grady A M; Walker D P

**Class IV:** Vernon-Roberts I

**Physical Education, Sports Science  
and Mathematics**

**Class I:** Hughes C A; Stephenson S G;  
Tay T

**Class II:** Dwyer D; Drake P; Leonard S J

**Class III:** Dwyer D; Chandler M A; Ingham  
S J; Morris K P; Taylor A

**Class IV:** Williams S E

**Physical Education, Sports Science  
and Social Science**

**Class II:** Dwyer D; Elliott K L

**Class III:** Dwyer D; Evans D H; Man S

**Physical Education, Sports  
Science and Physics**

**Class I:** Jackson N A; Marvin G

**Class II:** Dwyer D; Irvine C A

**Physical Education, Sports  
Science and Recreation  
Management**

**Class I:** Harwood C G

**Class II:** Dwyer D; Arzer C; Blackley J;  
Bridges R; Cooke T A; Day J F; Dobson  
A J; Firth R K; Gwynn J A; Henderson  
L J; Kelley R K; Lewis S C; O'Sullivan M;  
Pinnitt J C; Rendell P F; Sanders D W;  
Shepherd S F; Speck K A; Tarr M M;  
Walker C K; Wilkinson R

**Class III:** Dwyer D; Adams A; Bourdieu S;  
Connor D J; Davies H L; Dent J M;  
Dittliss S M; Draper W J; Gillespie R;  
Gregory S E; Henderson J; Joslin P W;  
Kirby N S; Leach S D; Maddeley J R;  
Malone N J; Marshall E A; Naylor S  
Pinnitt J C; Rendell P F; Sanders D W; Stephens  
S E Z; Wray C; Yeates H M

**Class IV:** O'Brien K

**Physics**

**Class I:** Alcock R P; Blackmore K M;  
Cullen S E; Mann M A; Smith M D;  
Shearman T E; Skelliff P; Stevens R;  
Webster P R

**Class II:** Dwyer D; Patterson A D;  
Powmell I E; Smith W

**Class III:** Dwyer D; Goyett M T; Holley R  
M; Lewis P; Lewis J A

**Class IV:** Dwyer D; Fisher J P;  
Hawkins N J

**Psychology**

**Class I:** Byrnes L A; Stewart J

**Class II:** Dwyer D; Barlow A E; Bowyer D J;  
Bridges R J; Francis R J; Gwynn J A;  
Gwynn R; Robertson E C; Stummer N  
A; Whelan E L

**Class III:** Dwyer D; Bates R E; Clarke E M;  
Colburn L J; Curran H A; Ezzam A D;  
Greenwood M M; Penfold H L

**Class IV:** Raben A M

**Social Administration**

**Class II:** Dwyer D; Andelf C A; Barnes S;  
Bell J; Byrnes L A; Ezzam A D;  
M S; O'Quinn K M; O'Donnell S; Downey K  
A; Greay S K; Hard C M; Hollaway P;  
Hoskins J A; Jones D K; Macdonald S;  
Dwyer D; O'Brien J M; Speck J A;  
Springthorpe S M T; Uren L C

**Class III:** Dwyer D; Rodden B E; Chappell  
E; Firth R J; Macdonald S; Springler E

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CHANNEL 4

- 6.00 **The Channel Four Daily (2325251)**
- 9.25 **Little Rascals: Animation (b/w) (10373989)**
- 9.55 **The Muppet Movie (Kids, Australian family drama serial) (2210521)**
- 10.15 **Roundhouse Muggo, Cartoon (4954786)**
- 10.25 **Film: Background (1953, b/w) starring Valerie Hobson, Philip Friend and Norman Wooland. Drama about a couple who suddenly realise the effect their impending divorce is having on their children (Janette Scott, Mandy Miller and Jeremy Spenser). Directed by Daniel Birt (6854900)**
- 12.00 **Life of an Irish-Australian family from the turn-of-the-century to the 1970s (b/w) (7034908)**
- 12.55 **Zeno Is III. Animation from Hungary (70730873)**
- 1.00 **Seave Lovers. Pre-school learning series starring Lucille Ball (5095900)**
- 1.00 **Love Lustie Luv. Vintage comedy series starring Lucille Ball (5095900)**
- 1.00 **The Duke. Musical romances (1957, b/w) starring Tommy Steele and June Laverick. A musical tale with Steele in two roles — one as an aristocrat being forced by his family to woo a princess unaware that he is already married, the second as the aristocrat's doppelgänger who is persuaded to stand in at the wedding. Directed by Gerald Thomas (5087282)**
- 4.00 **Every Valley. A 1957 British rural documentary about life in the industrial valleys of south Wales (6807502)**
- 4.30 **Countdown. Words and numbers quiz game presented by Richard Whiteley (892)**
- 5.00 **Secret History. A repeat of Mondy's documentary reconstruction of the early days of the Italian premier Aldo Moro. (Teletext) (8182)**
- 6.00 **Blossom. Comedy series starring Mayim Bialik as a teenage girl in an otherwise all-male Los Angeles household (647)**
- 6.30 **Tour de France. The 19th stage — Tours to Blois, the first individual time trial, over a distance of 60km (637)**
- 7.00 **Channel 4 News. (Teletext) Weather (607279)**
- 7.50 **First Reaction (883231)**
- 8.00 **Brookside. Soap set in a suburban Merseyside dose. (Teletext) (5231)**
- 8.30 **In With Mavis. Mavis Nicholson talks to Monica Dickinson about the problems of following in the footsteps of her great-grandfather Charles (b/w). (Teletext) (4366)**
- 9.00 **Comedy series about the patrons and staff of a popular Boston bar. (b/w). (Teletext) (4860)**



**New boy: Alan Whicker on his first package tour (8.00pm)**

**8.00 Around Whicker's World: The Ultimate Package.** (Cr)  
Whicker is very much the best of all there, doing everything you've tried to do before. It's a few experiences which can leave him feeling like a new boy on his first day at school. For Whicker is a package tour virgin, something this four-part series has put right by sending him on a luxury round-the-world jaunt with 87 fellow passengers. I think the new boy is supposed to mingle, but besides endlessly asking his co-travellers how they came to join the expedition, he's more interested in himself. Whenever he lands up, the memories come flooding back. Venice in particular proves a tear-jerker. "This is a private moment for me", he tells the camera and several million viewers. "To be back again where I was young, when every day was springtime. Now every day is autumn..." (Grade) (5705)

**9.00 Favorite Son.** The political thriller continues with Brenner and Mancuso. The latter, who's been revealed as a bribe taker, tries to bribe Mancuso but the FBI agent can't be bought. Concludes after the news. (Grade) (5569)

**9.00 News at Ten** with Trevor McDonald and Fiona Armstrong. (Grade) (466927) **10.35 LWT News** (529665)

**10.00 Favorite Son conclusion.** (Grade) (860989)

**11.15 Michael Watson Benefits Evening.** Boxing from London's Grosvenor House Hotel in aid of the British Heart Foundation. Michael Watson injured ten months ago in a title bout with Chris Eubank. Among those on the bill tonight is top British middleweight Chris Pyatt (912076)

**12.00 Hooked!** A yet's series on drug abuse (29477)

**12.30am Married ... With Children.** American domestic comedy (750180)

**12.55 Rescue 911.** More tales of derring-do by the American emergency services (65112)

**1.00 The American Express.** Feats of strength and strategy (5919564)

**3.00 CinemaAttractions.** Movie news from America (70859)

**3.30 Raw Power.** Rock music magazine (s) (49748)

**4.30 Matchroom League Snooker** (97309)

**5.30 ITN Morning News** with Phil Roman (20106). Ends at 6.00

**9.30** **Le Mansair**  
**● CHOICE:** In the first of a two-part documentary, Alan Mason, a garden designer from Yorkshire, reveals how, with a little help from his friends, he transformed a 14th-century French manor house into the perfect English garden. He is the first to admit that the vast British house with its eight and a half overgrown acres was at all times a "bit of a mess." "It made absolutely no sense, but I bought it anyway." The deciding factor it seems was the view from the French windows down to a stream and a wood beyond. Thereafter it was a case of hard graft to create a lake, flowerbeds and a lawn. For anyone sick to death of the Peter Mayle "magic" French approach, this is a gem. **(T)** **9.30**  
**10.00** **Roseanne**, American domestic comedy starring Roseanne Arnok and John Goodman. **(T)** **(C)** **(52231)**  
**10.30** **Male and Pace**. More comedy sketches from Gareth and Norman. **(T)** **(C)**  
**11.00** **A Stab In The Dark**. A quizical look at the week's news by David Baddiel, Michael Gove and Tracey MacLeod. **(C)** **(5705)**  
**11.30** **Film: Nightfall** (1956, b/w) starring Alay and Anne Bancroft. Thriller about a man on the run for a murder and robbery he did not commit, chased by the police and the actual killers. Directed by Jacques Tourneur. **(R)** **(570528)**  
**12.55am** **Twilight Zone: Backs** (b/w). Another tale of the supernatural. **(5782125)**. Ends at 1.25

## VARIATIONS

**ANGLA**  
As London except: 10.00am-10.25 The New Adventures of Black Beauty (B196937)  
2.15-3.10 Island Song (E537) 4.35-5.30 2.30-5.30  
The World (T169629) 5.30-5.55 5.55-6.30  
Nature Catcher (976255) 6.30 Home and Away (E23297) 8.25-7.00 Angla News  
6.30-7.00 11.20 Whizz (156855) 12.15-1.10  
The Big Fish (946548) (461800)

**BORDER**  
As London except: 10.00am-10.25 The New Adventures of Black Beauty (B196937)  
2.15-3.10 Island Song (E537) 4.35-5.30 2.30-5.30  
The World (T169629) 5.30-5.55 5.55-6.30  
Lookaround Friday (415) 6.30-7.00 Take the High Road  
7.00-7.45 One Two One (415) 7.45-8.30  
12.21-1.31 12.15 Fire At Night (461800)  
2.30-5.30 Cinema Attractions (E633585) 2.30  
5.30-5.55 The World (T169629) 5.55-6.30  
3.55-5.30 Film: Value For Money (B36748)

**CENTRAL**  
As London except: 10.00am-10.25 The New Adventures of Black Beauty (B196937)  
2.15-3.10 A Country Practice (P72057) 4.45  
Home and Away (276925) 5.25-5.55 5.55-6.30  
The Interceptor (733705) 7.25-8.30  
8.50 The Microwave Menu (T169618)  
9.10-9.40 Beattie Drive (P720529)  
9.40-10.10 The World (T169629) 10.10-10.40  
Compton and the World (T169629)

**GRANADA**  
As London except: 10.00am-10.25 The New Adventures of Black Beauty (B196937)  
2.15-3.10 Donquixote (E537485) 6.00-7.00  
The World (T169629) 7.00-7.30  
Granada Tonight Weekend (695020) 11.30  
The Saturday Show (695020) 11.30  
Film: The Air-Neighbor (A181800) 1.35  
3.55-5.30 Cinema Attractions (E633585) 2.30  
5.30-5.55 The World (T169629) 5.55-6.30  
3.55-5.31 Film: Value for Money (B36748)

**HTV WEST**  
As London except: 10.00am-10.25 The New Adventures of Black Beauty (B196937)  
2.15-3.10 Island Song (E537) 4.35-5.30 2.30-5.30  
3.20-3.50 A Country Practice (T169618)  
6.00 HTV News (415) 6.30-7.00 Let's Go  
8.00-8.30 The World (T169629) 8.30-9.00  
Day View (104618) 9.15-9.55 Married...With  
Children (793788) 12.25-12.55  
Summer (1259593)

**HTV WALES**  
As London except: 10.00am-10.25 The New Adventures of Black Beauty (B196937)  
2.15-3.10 Island Song (E537) 4.35-5.30 2.30-5.30  
3.20-3.50 The World (T169629) 5.55-6.30  
6.30-7.00 Trailblazers

**TSW**  
As London except: 10.00am-10.25 The New Adventures of Black Beauty (B196937)  
2.15-3.10 Island Song (E537) 4.35-5.30 2.30-5.30  
3.20-3.50 The World (T169629) 5.55-6.30  
6.30-7.00 Trailblazers

New Adventures of Blackbeard (1699337)  
**2.15** *The Suffers* (236367) **2.45-3.10** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **3.10-3.35** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **3.35-4.00** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **4.00-4.25** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **4.25-4.50** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **4.50-5.15** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **5.15-5.40** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **5.40-6.05** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **6.05-6.30** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **6.30-6.55** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **6.55-7.20** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **7.20-7.45** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **7.45-8.10** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **8.10-8.35** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **8.35-9.00** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **9.00-9.25** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **9.25-9.50** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **9.50-10.15** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **10.15-10.40** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **10.40-11.05** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **11.05-11.30** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **11.30-11.55** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **11.55-12.20** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **12.20-12.45** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **12.45-1.10** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **1.10-1.35** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **1.35-2.00** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **2.00-2.25** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **2.25-2.50** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **2.50-3.15** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **3.15-3.40** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **3.40-4.05** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **4.05-4.30** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **4.30-4.55** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **4.55-5.20** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **5.20-5.45** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **5.45-6.10** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **6.10-6.35** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **6.35-6.60** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **6.60-6.85** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **6.85-7.10** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **7.10-7.35** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **7.35-8.00** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **8.00-8.25** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **8.25-8.50** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **8.50-9.15** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **9.15-9.40** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **9.40-10.05** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **10.05-10.30** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **10.30-10.55** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **10.55-11.20** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **11.20-11.45** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **11.45-12.10** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **12.10-12.35** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **12.35-1.00** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **1.00-1.25** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **1.25-1.50** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **1.50-2.15** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **2.15-2.40** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **2.40-2.65** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **2.65-2.90** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **2.90-3.15** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **3.15-3.40** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **3.40-3.65** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **3.65-3.90** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **3.90-4.15** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **4.15-4.40** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **4.40-4.65** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **4.65-4.90** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **4.90-5.15** *The*  
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*Blackbeard* (236367) **6.65-6.90** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **6.90-7.15** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **7.15-7.40** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **7.40-7.65** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **7.65-7.90** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **7.90-8.15** *The*  
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*Blackbeard* (236367) **10.15-10.40** *The*  
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*Blackbeard* (236367) **10.65-10.90** *The*  
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*Blackbeard* (236367) **11.15-11.40** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **11.40-11.65** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **11.65-11.90** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **11.90-12.15** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **12.15-12.40** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367) **12.40-12.65** *The*  
*Blackbeard* (236367)

These refugees need your support to help buy food, baby clothes and shoes, medicines and other basic necessities.

Please help. Please send a donation today.

Thank You.

**Save the Children**   
Save the Children Fund, FREEPOST, London SE5 8BR.

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FREEPOST, London SE5 8BR. Registered Charity No. 213890.

News 1.00 Sports 1.00 World 1.00  
 Words of Faith 8.30 Science in Action 16.00 Newshour 11.00 World News 11.08 News  
 About Britain 11.15 People and Politics 11.45 Sports Roundup  
 12.05am World Business Report 12.15 Worldbrief 12.30 Multitrack 3.00 Newsdesk 1.30  
 From the Weeklies 1.45 Recording of the Week 2.00 World News 2.05 Outlook 2.30 Short  
 Story Woman Bathing 2.45 Jazz Now and Then 3.00 Newsdesk 3.30 People and Politics 4.00  
 World News 4.09 Words of Faith 4.15 Sports Roundup

Commentary and close of play summary. (If play finishes early, Radio 3 with revert to a music schedule)

11.35-12.35pm **Composers of the Week: The Court of Frederick the Great (I)**

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COMPILED BY PETER DEAR AND GILLIAN MAXEY  
TV CHOICE STEPHANIE BILLEN/RADIO CHOICE PETER DAVALLE

5.55 Weather  
6.00 Six O'Clock News

COMPILED BY PETER DEAR AND GILLIAN MAXEY  
TV CHOICE STEPHANIE BILLEN/RADIO CHOICE PETER DAVALLE

Radio 2: FM 88.90.2; Radio 3: FM 90.2-92.4; Radio 4: 198kHz/1515m; 92.4-94.6; Radio 5: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; LBC: 1152kHz/261m; 37.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m; FM 95.8; GUR: 1458kHz/205m.